

A photograph of a row of dark wooden barracks at the Majdanek concentration camp. The barracks are arranged in a line on a grassy field. In the background, a city with various buildings and a tall chimney is visible under a cloudy sky. The word "MAJDANEK" is overlaid in large white letters across the middle of the image.

MAJDANEK



Majdanek Concentration Camp

Lublin, Poland



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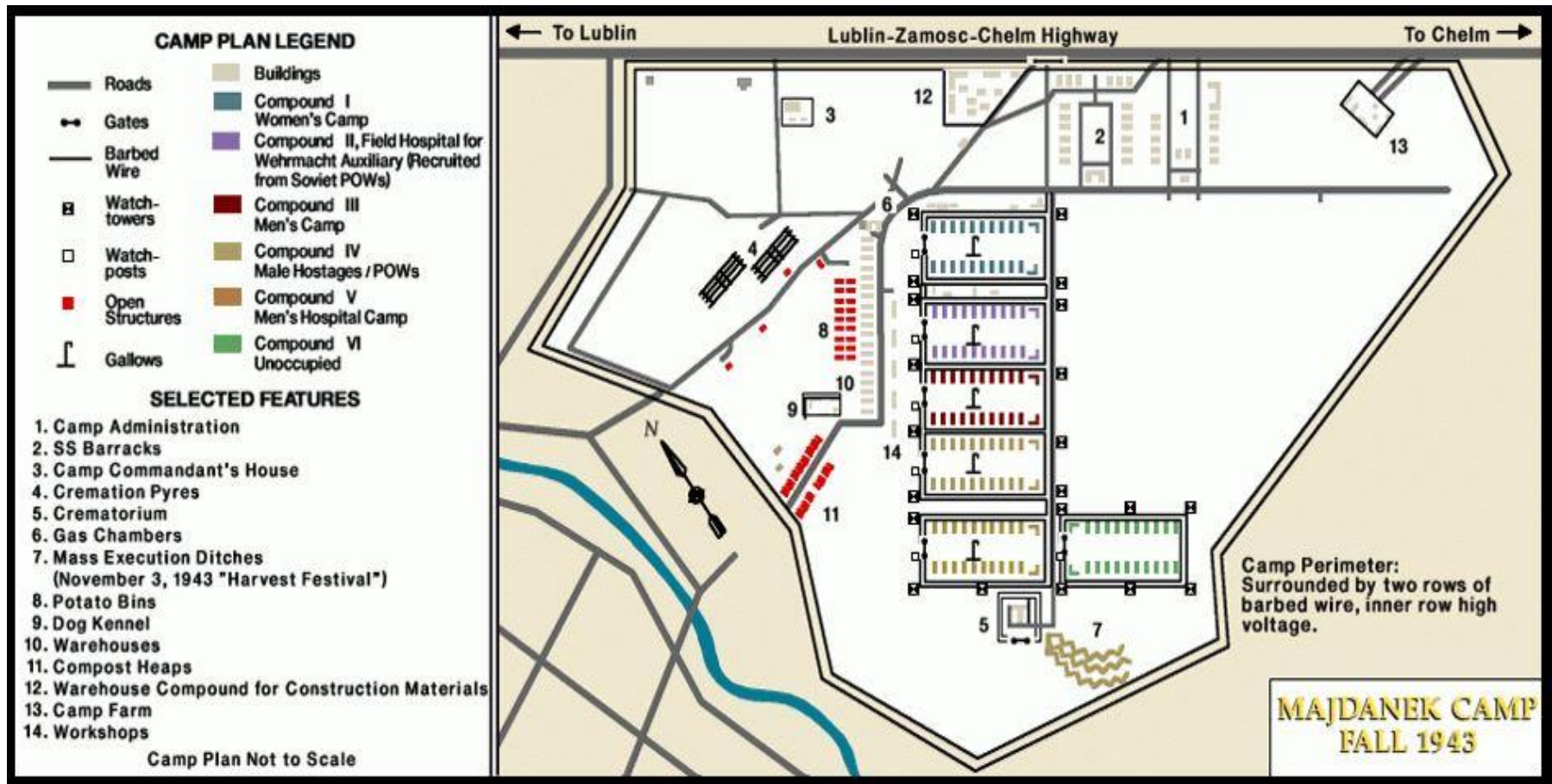
**Note: Slide reference numbers are located on the upper right-hand corner of each slide.
(233 Slides)**



Location of Majdanek Camp



Total Size of the Majdanek Camp 1943



Aerial View of Majdanek



Objectives of this Majdanek Presentation

- ❖ Give an alternative point of view of the German activities at Majdanek during World War II based on technology, logistics, and mathematical common sense.
- ❖ From mainly technical and common sense perspectives, expose stated falsehoods of the German's activities at the Majdanek camp during WW2.
- ❖ Expose the similarities of the alleged homicidal narratives of Majdanek and Auschwitz Stammlager (Main Camp) and Birkenau.

Key Points to Remember as You Review this Presentation of the Majdanek Concentration Camp

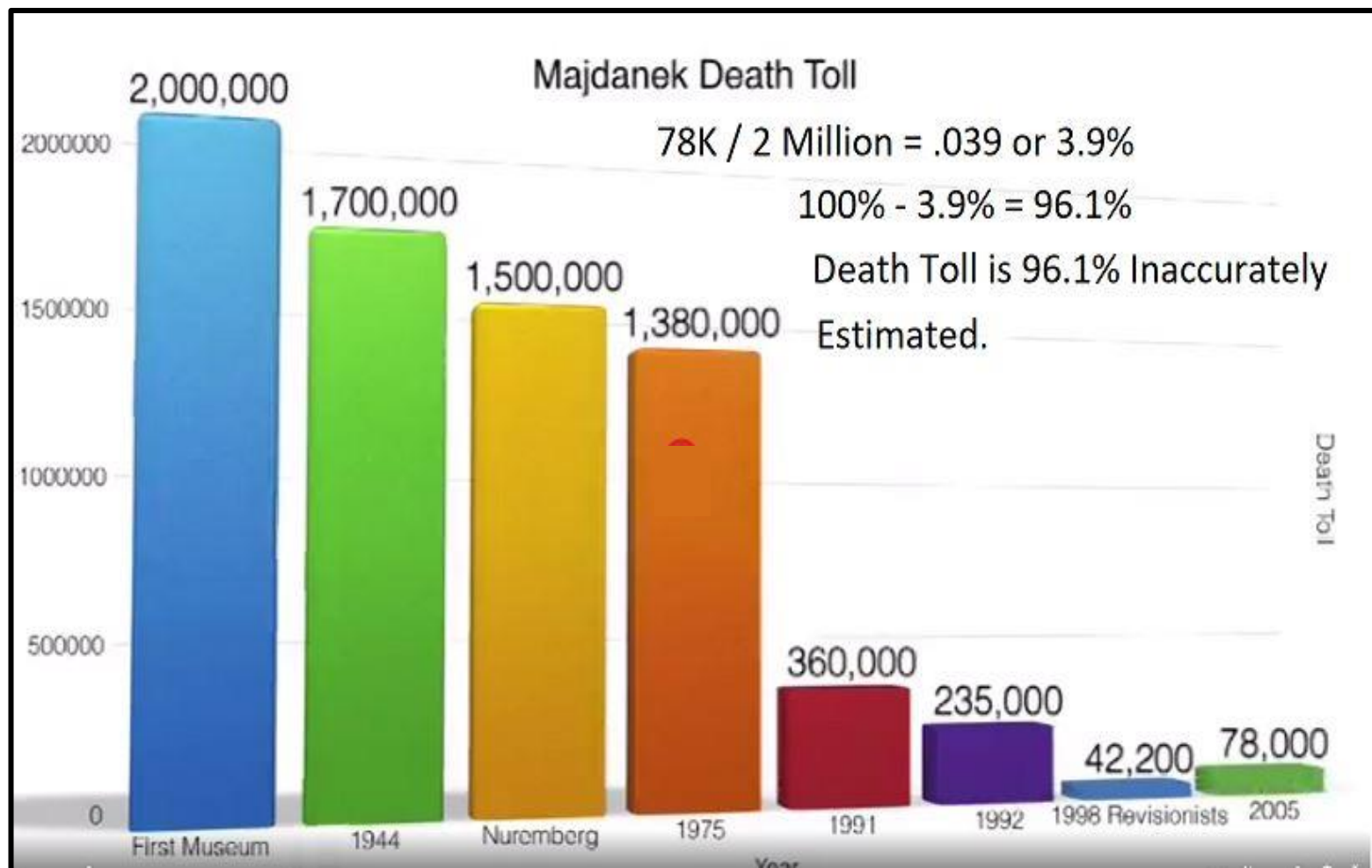
- ❖ **Majdanek was liberated a full 6 months before the Auschwitz camps near Oswiecim, Poland.** Majdanek was liberated by the Soviet Red Army on July 23rd 1944. Auschwitz camps were liberated on January 27th 1945.
- ❖ **The homicidal narrative of both Majdanek and Auschwitz are very similar and told by the same people.**
- ❖ The official narrative at both Majdanek and Auschwitz, Jews not fit to work were gassed with Zyklon B, cremated, and remains buried, and/or scattered on a large scale. Some gassed inmates were said to have been burned and buried in pits.

1. Majdanek Death Toll



Mausoleum at Majdanek built in 1969

Death Toll Revisions Since August 1944



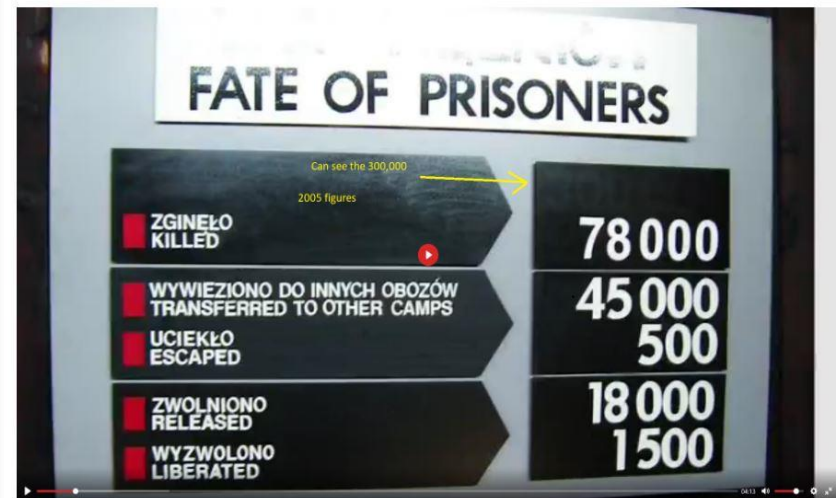
Source: Mr. Eric Hunt, "The Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth" video.

Death Toll Signs at Majdanek Museum for August 1944 and 2005

Majdanek sign in 1944



Majdanek sign in 2005



$78K / 2 \text{ Million} = .039$ or 3.9%... $100\% - 3.9\% = 96.1\%$ or 96.1% inaccurate estimation from 1944 to 2005 using Majdanek Museum's own figures

Source: Mr. Eric Hunt, "The Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth" video.

Doing the Majdanek Death Toll Math

2005 Estimation... Mr. Tomasz Kranz

$78,000 / 2,000,000 = .039$ or 3.9%. Subtract 3.9% from 100% and you get 96.1%. What happen to the other 96.1% that died at Majdanek Concentration Camp? **(96.1% Estimation inaccuracy from August 1944)**

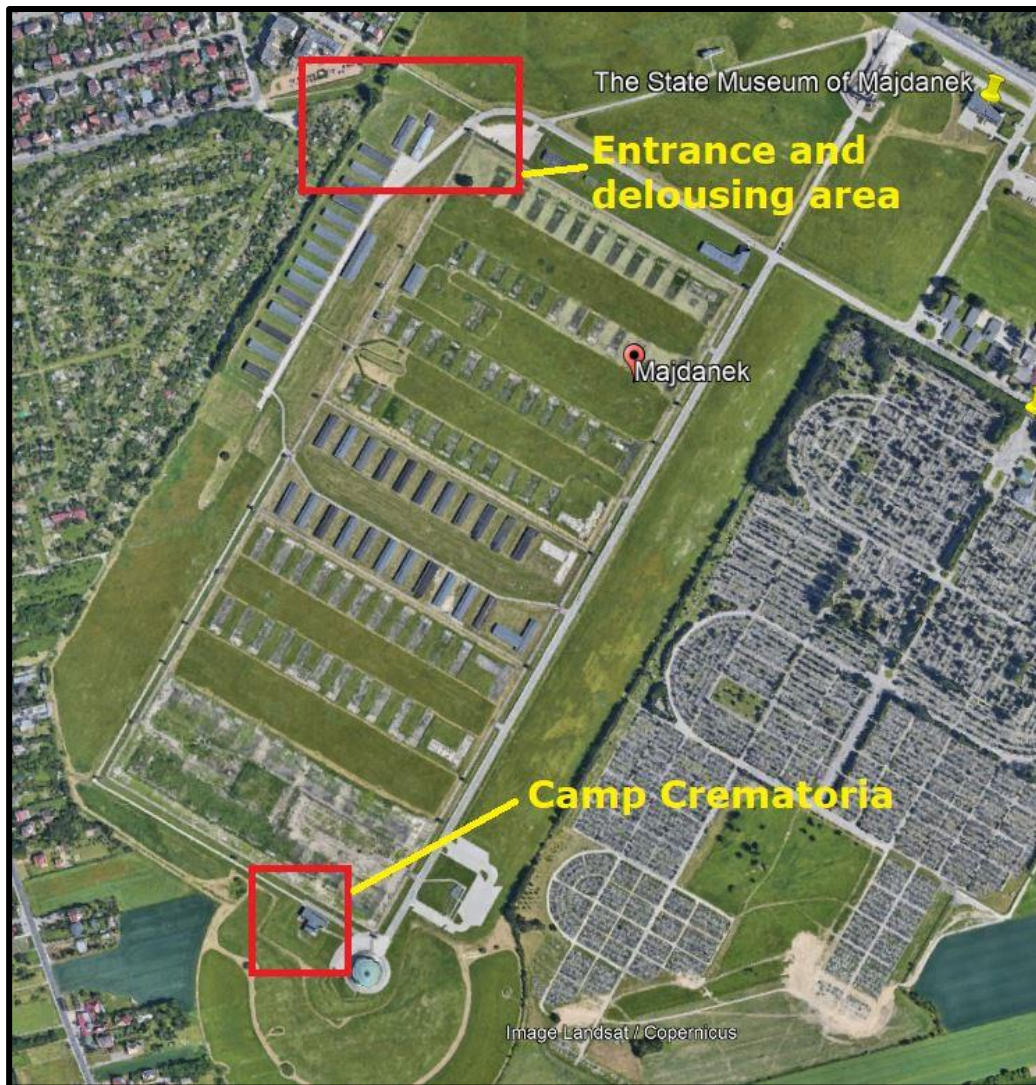
2005 Estimation of Jews Only... Mr. Tomasz Kranz

Of the claimed 78,000 that died at this camp, **only 59,000 were Jews**, the other 19,000 were non-Jew according to Tomasz Kranz, Director of Research at State Museum Majdanek, in his book 'Extermination of the Jews at the Majdanek Concentration Camp'. Thus compute $59,000 / 2,000,000 = 2.95\%$... $100\% - 2.95\% = 97.05\%$. **(97.05% Estimation inaccuracy)**

1998 Estimate of Mr. Carlo Mattogno, Concentration Camp Majdanek, A Historical and Technical Study, Page 88

$42,200 / 2,000,000 = 2.11\%$. Thus, $100\% - 2.11\% = 97.89\%$. Also note, Mattogno did not differentiate between Jew and non-Jew deaths. Therefore, Jews that died at Majdanek could be even lower than the 42,200 if Mattogno is correct. **(97.89% Estimation inaccuracy?)**

2. Key Locations at Majdanek



Delousing Area and Crematoria



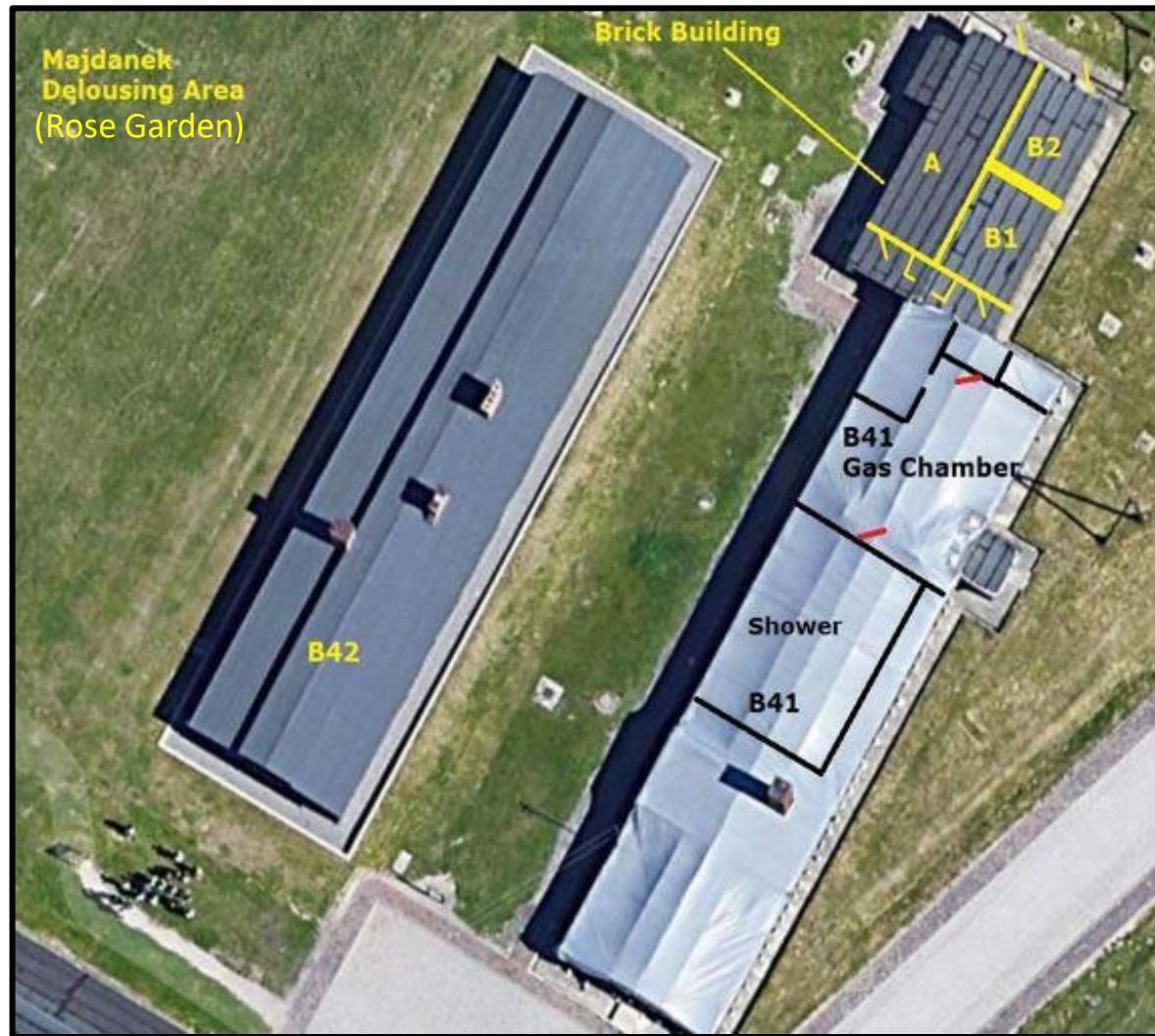
Majdanek Entrance and
Delousing Area



Majdanek Crematoria

Note: These facilities are located approximately 1.3 km apart from each other.

Satellite View of Delousing Area



Satellite View of Majdanek Crematoria



3. Majdanek Building 41 Tour (B41)



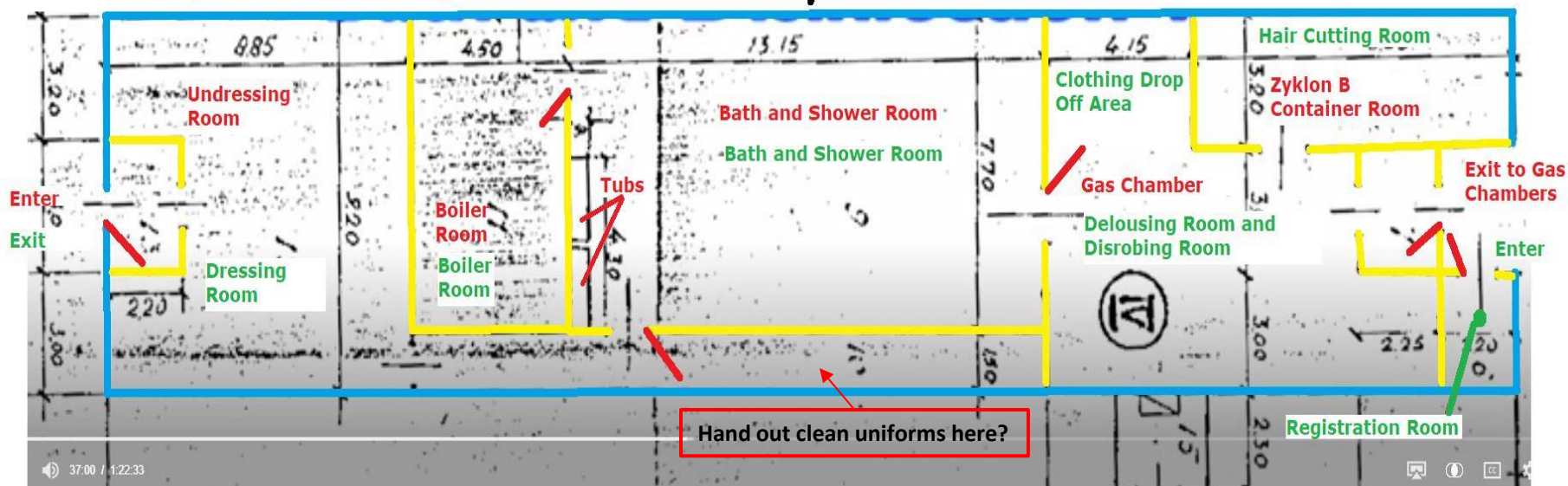
Museum Entrance

B41 Building Layout

B41 Male Delousing Facility

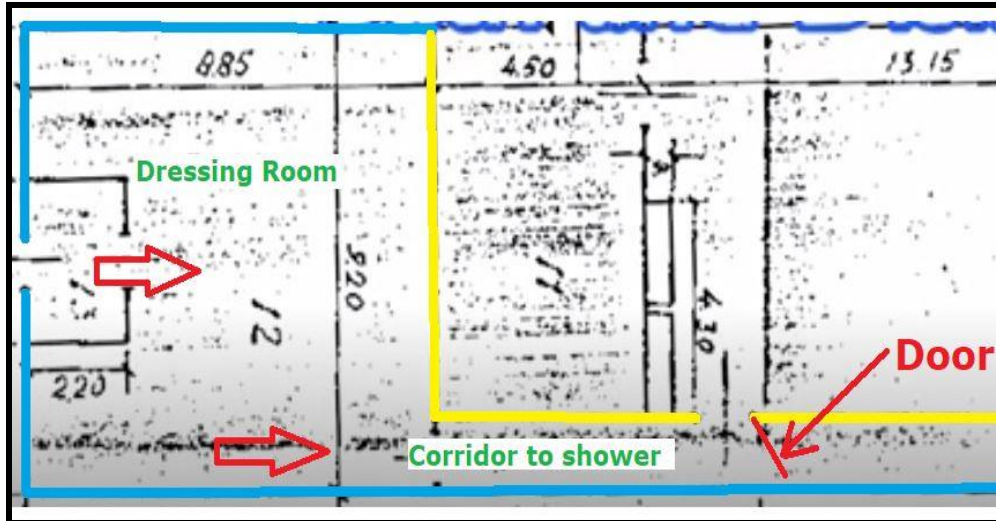
Description in Red=Majdanek Museum Claims

Description in Green= Revisionist Claims



Blue: Indicates perimeter of the building
Yellow: Indicates the walls within the building
Red: Indicates the doors within the building

Entering B41 Dressing Room



Note: **Red Arrows** indicate following photo angles.

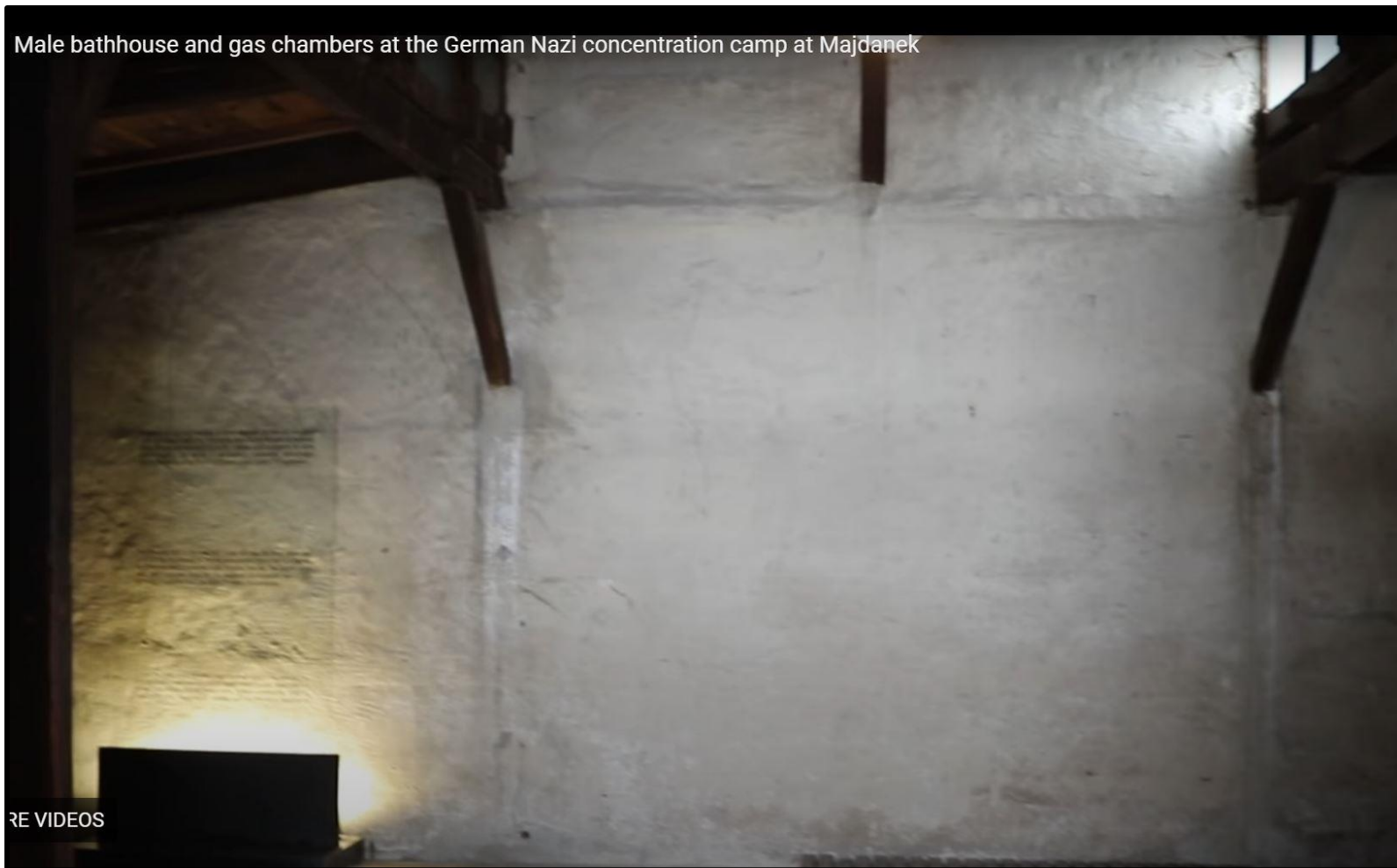
- ▶ Dressing room before entering the camp and after being registered, showered, and deloused.
- ▶ The Majdanek Museum claims that inmates were made to undress here and have heads and or entire body shaved in this room, then proceed to shower room.

Layout of Dressing Room

Dressing Room Notes

Entering B41 Dressing Room

Male bathhouse and gas chambers at the German Nazi concentration camp at Majdanek



RE VIDEOS

Corridor to B41 Shower Room

Inside Of The Majdanek Concentration And Extermination Camp

The inside of one of the concentration and extermination camp 'showers', where prisoners were killed using gas. Majdanek, March 1945 (Photo by Mondadori via Getty Images)

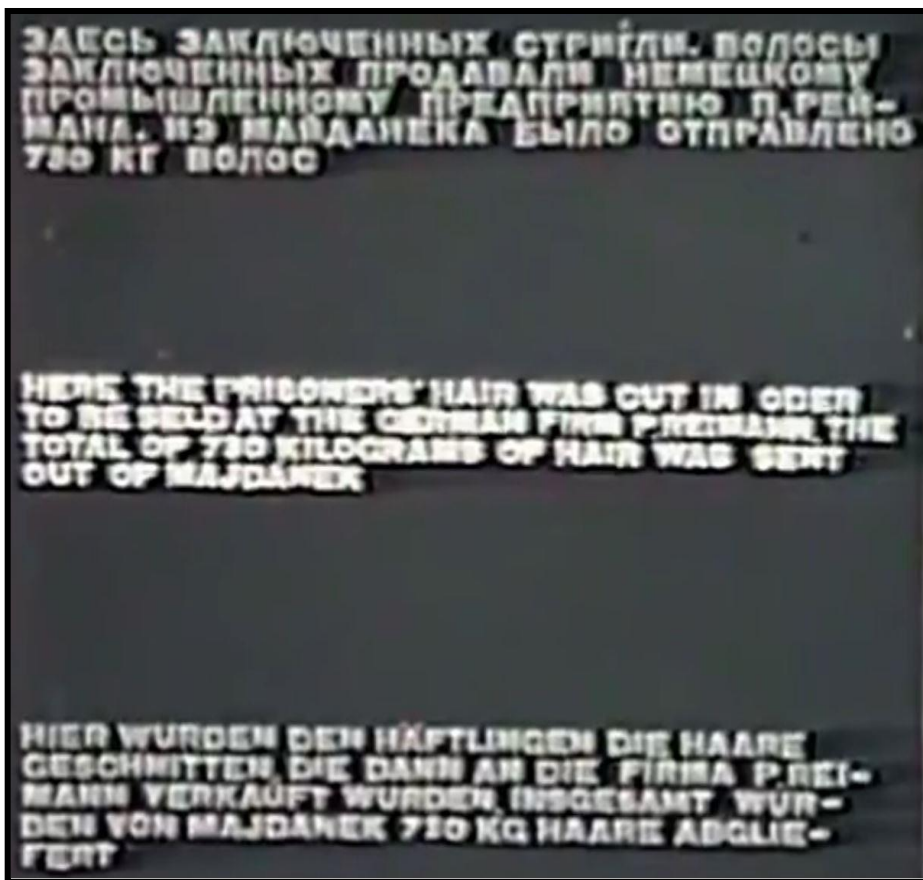


Male bathhouse and gas chambers at the German Nazi concentration camp at Majdanek



The official narrative is that new inmates walked this corridor to the bath and shower area after getting a hair cut.

Old Sign in First Room of B41



Contents of Sign:

"Here the prisoners' hair was cut in order to be sold at the German firm P. Reimann. The total of 730 kilograms of hair was sent out of Majdanek."

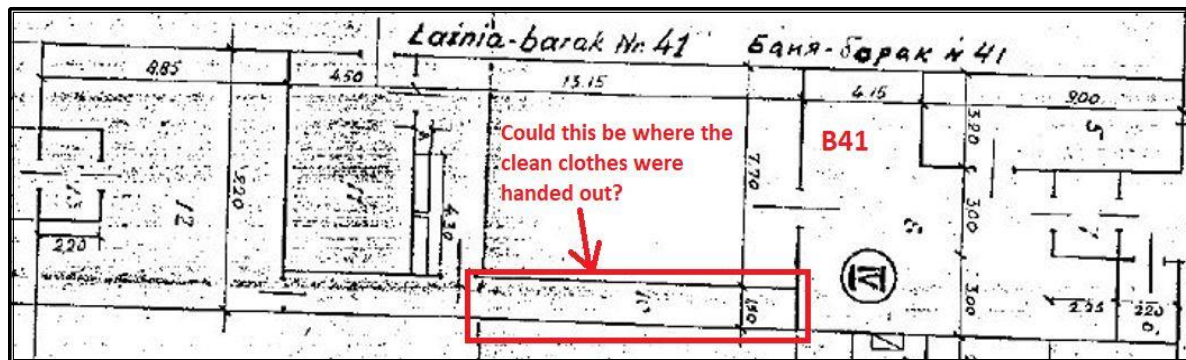
- ▶ Why would Reimann want 730kgs of dirty, and possibly lice infested hair?
- ▶ If the Germans were combatting Typhus epidemics due to lice in the camp, why keep this hair as is and not burn it?
- ▶ It will be shown that B41 and B42 were practically mirror images of each other, and that the hair was cut in another room.
- ▶ How much hair could they get from a male of average length hair?

Former Sign of Cutting Hair

Contents of Sign

Where were the Camp Uniforms for the Male Population Handed Out at B41?

***This is my speculation**



Understanding where the clean uniforms for incoming males at B41 were handed out after delousing can be an indication of the process flow through this building. **It is my speculation** that clean clothes, maybe shoes, and a towel were handed out in the red box indicated on the B41 drawing. After shower and bath, a towel and clean camp uniform were handed out to the incoming inmates.



B41 Boiler Room for Hot Water



*Red Arrow indicates camera angle in the next slide.

- ▶ Hot water was provided to incoming inmates for shower and bath in the adjoining room. This was done to prevent the spread of typhus due to lice infestation. This infrastructure was made to save the lives of inmates and staff.
- ▶ Claims were made that the Germans would turn the hot water ON and OFF to torture the Jewish inmates.
- ▶ The boiler room is not open to tourist.

Layout of Boiler Room

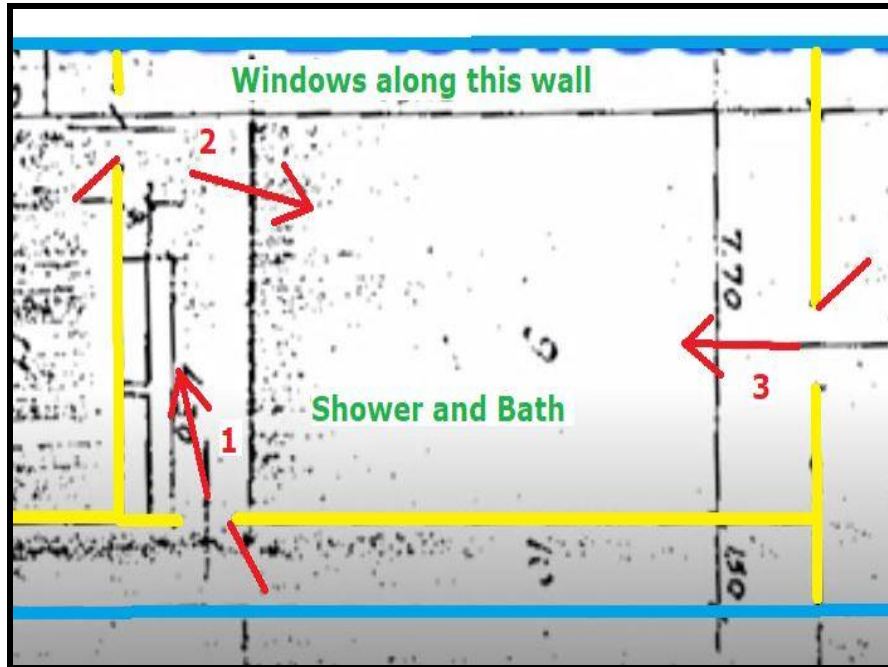
Boiler Room Notes

B41 Boiler Room



B41 Boiler Room

B41 Shower and Bath Room



Numerical of **Red Arrows** correspond with the next three slides.

- ▶ Shower and bath room to wash incoming inmates. This delousing was designed to preserve the health of the inmates and prevent the spread of typhus.
- ▶ After getting shaved, inmates washed themselves in this room.
- ▶ As you will see for yourself, this was a **REAL** shower room. Note: the following propaganda of someone being gassed with Zyklon B under a shower.
- ▶ From August 1944 to the 1960s, it was claimed this was a shower room for gassing Jewish people. I guess until then, no one took into consideration the existence of six windows, and the plumbing that is actually connected to the boiler room.

Layout of Shower Room

Shower Room Notes

(1) B41 Shower and Bath



Hot water controls provide for a comfortable water temperature when showering.

(2) B41 Shower and Bath



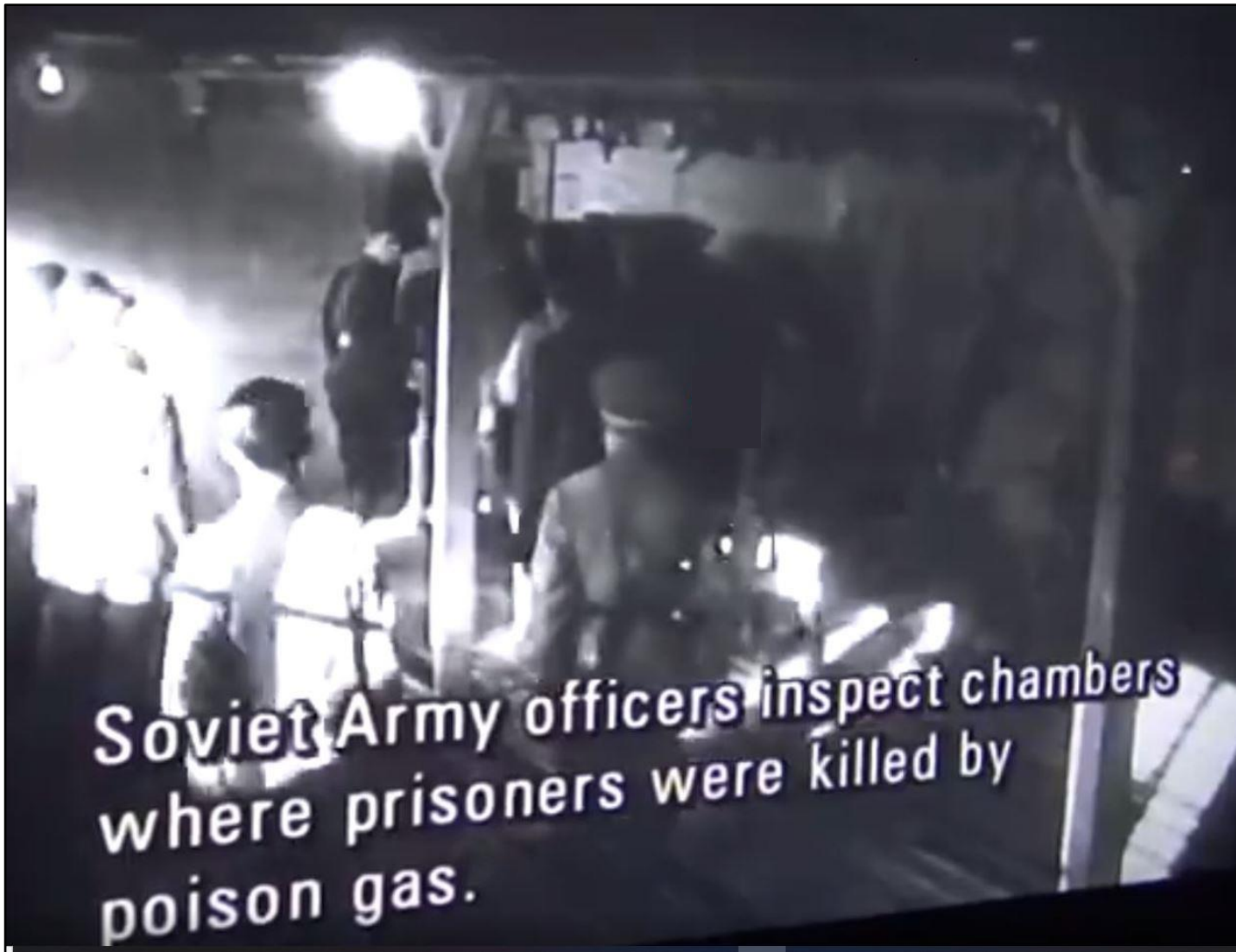
Until the 1960s, this room was claimed to be a gas chamber, and Zyklon B gas flowed from these shower heads.

(3) B41 Shower and Bath



Inspecting the B41 shower room in 1944

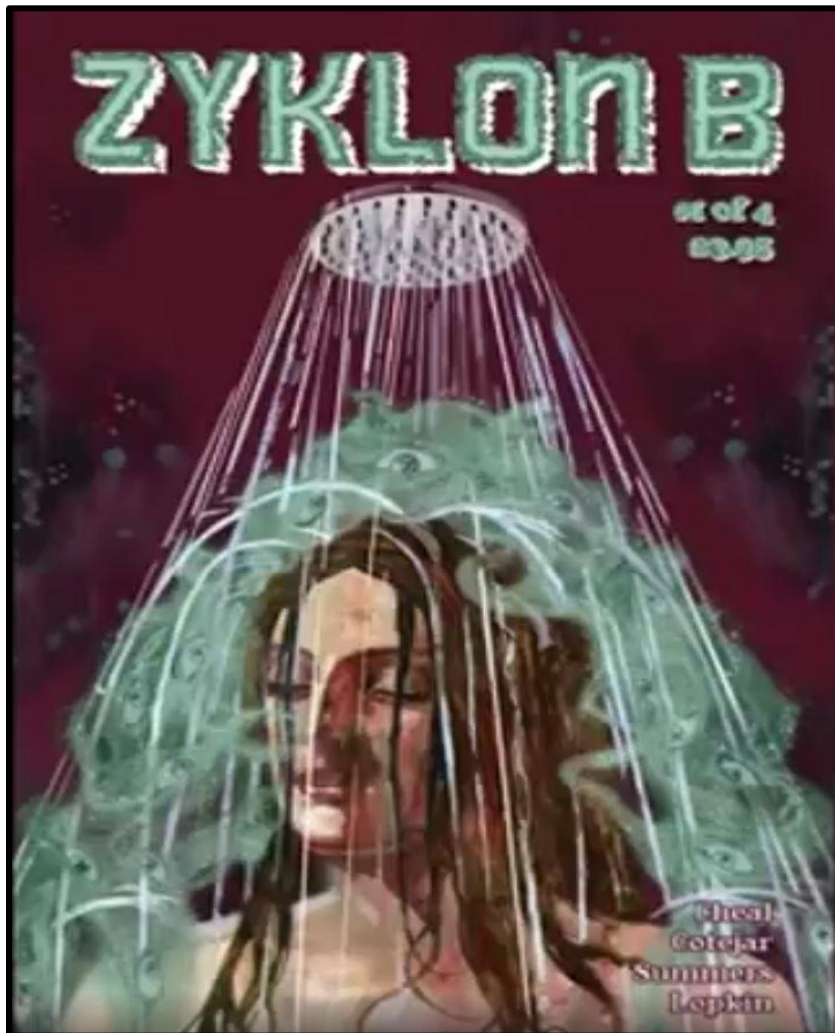
30



Soviet Army officers inspect chambers
where prisoners were killed by
poison gas.

8th Majdanek Gas Chamber

Propaganda of Gassing Inmates

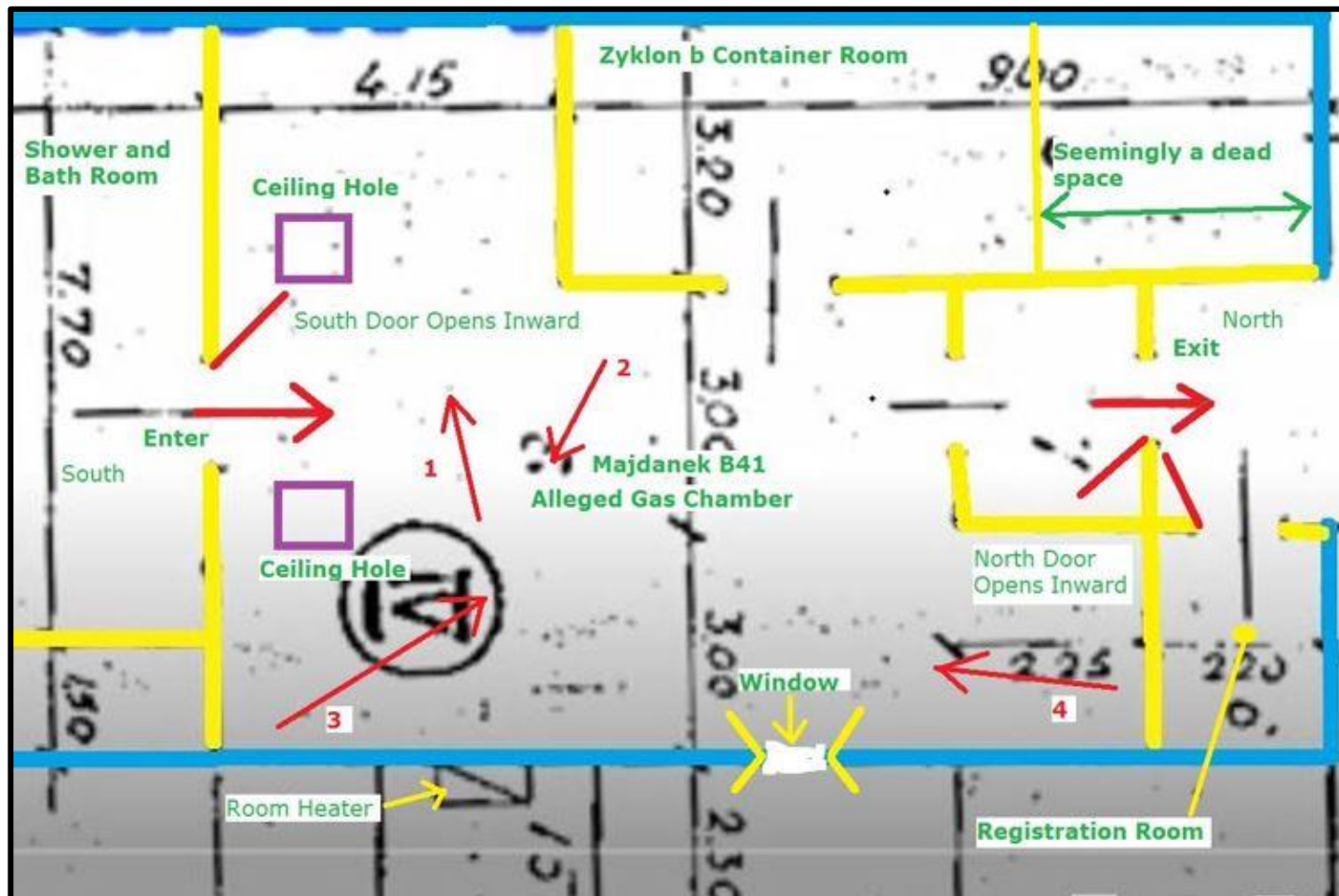


The shower head resembles the shower heads at the Majdanek delousing facilities.

One may also ask why is it the image of the lady **does not** have her head shaven?

Source of Image: Mr. Eric Hunt's video
"The Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth"

B41 Alleged Gas Chamber Room



Note: The numeral near the arrows references the following photo angles.

(1) B41 Gas Chamber



(2) B41 Gas Chamber



(3) B41 Gas Chamber



(4) B41 Gas Chamber



B41 Gas Chamber Notes

- ▶ For 60 years until 2005, this room was claimed to be a gas chamber for human extermination. Leaders of tour groups to Majdanek even today still make claims about this room being a gas chamber. Revisionists claim this room was for disrobing, haircuts, and turning in infested clothing.
- ▶ **Zyklon B was used in this room to delouse clothing.** The iron blue staining on the walls and ceiling are an indication of past Zyklon B use in this room.
- ▶ This room was a gas chamber for lice and other pest until January 1944 when the new crematoria went on line. The “A” Chamber (and B1) were turned into temporary morgue(s) due to high death rate, and only 2 functioning cremation ovens were in operation. The Germans needed a room to delouse clothing, so it was decided that this B41 room would take on that function.



Issues of B41 as a Gas Chamber for Humans

1. Existence of breakable window accessible to a typical human.
2. Both south and north door open inward. Doors would not open with dead bodies blocking the path of an opening door.
3. Door latches on inside of south door.
4. North door plank thickness not sufficient to contain many people in a panic. Germar Rudolf presented this argument for the Auschwitz camp gas chamber doors, and due to the thickness and material of the north door, this argument can be used here also.
5. A room within a room. Seemingly, there is a dead space behind the Zyklon B canisters on right side as you look into the room. Also, there are indications of two former windows on the outside walls of the Zyklon B container room and dead space in this room.
6. It would be very difficult and time consuming to ventilate this main area and the Zyklon B canister room after a gassing session of humans.



B41 Gas Chamber Window



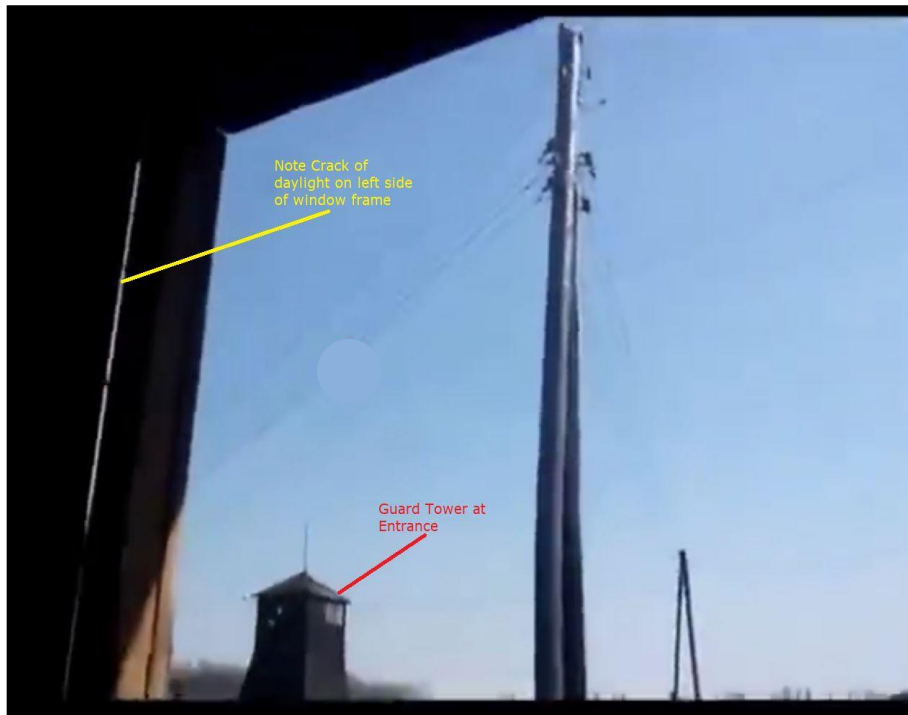
- ▶ A breakable window exist about 6 feet off the floor of this room, located on the right hand side as you enter this room. It is in reach of the typical human being.
- ▶ The window was used as a source of light in the room.
- ▶ The window could also be used as a means to ventilate the room after delousing clothing since it appears to be a window that can be opened. (See following slide.)
- ▶ The wood frame on window shows signs of blue staining, a tell tale sign of the use of Zyklon B.
- ▶ This window could easily be broken in a panic situation.

Window in Gas Chamber

Gas Chamber Window Notes

Note the blue staining on the walls and ceiling.

Window in B41 Gas Chamber



Daylight on Left Side



Daylight on Right Side

Note: Daylight is visible between window and window frame on both sides. Perhaps this window could be opened to help ventilate room?

B41 Gas Chamber South Door

South door, entrance into alleged gas chamber
Majdanek bldg. 41

Latches on door can be
opened from inside room



Blue stains from Zyklon b
use

Door opens inward

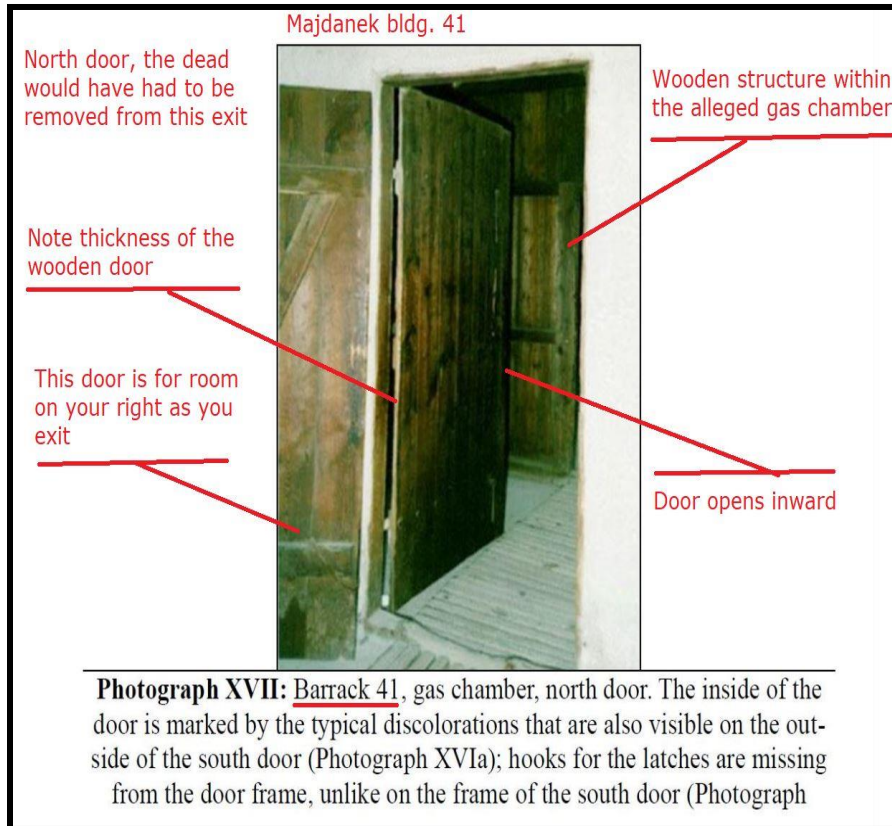
Photograph XVI, XVIa: Barrack 41, gas chamber, south door. In the left part of the door there are three latches which are inserted into the three corresponding hooks on the door frame via handles operated from the other side of the door (Photograph XVIa). (© Carlo Mattogno)

- ▶ South door from the shower room opens towards the inside of the room and would be blocked by dead bodies. Thus unable to open after a gassing session of humans.
- ▶ There are three latches on the inside of the south door that could be opened by someone inside this room.

B41 South Door

B41 South Door Notes

B41 Gas Chamber North Door



- ▶ North door opens inward. If it opens inward, the door would be blocked by dead bodies. Since **BOTH** the north and south door open inward, there would be no way to get into the room after gassing humans to remove the bodies without destroying the door.
- ▶ The north door thickness is not sufficient to keep many people in a panic inside. Planks seem to be about 25mm thick. (My speculation) This argument was also presented in Germar Rudolf's Auschwitz gas chamber doors discussions, and due to the material and thickness, that argument can be used for the north door also.
- ▶ Even if only one door could be opened after a gassing, venting the gas out of the room would have taken a long time.

B41 North Door

B41 North Door Notes

The B41 Gas Chamber is like a Cardboard Box 100% full of Books

The books represent the people being gassed. The flaps on the box represent the doors on the gas chamber, and the whole box represents the gas chamber room in its entirety. When you open the box, you cut the tape. After that, **Do you push the box flaps inward to open?** No, you can't, so you must open the flaps toward the outside of the box because the books inside are in the way, as dead people would be in this alleged gas chamber if you tried to open the door inward after a gassing session in B41.



B41 Room Within a Room



- ▶ A room within a room for a gas chamber is awkward to say the least.
- ▶ If there was a door here during a gassing of humans, it would have not lasted more than one gassing. People in a panic would have trashed this door.
- ▶ If there was no door here during gassings, the Zyklon B would have taken a long time to enter this room and ventilate gas out of the room. See drawing of location of ceiling holes.
- ▶ The true size of this room is hidden by the Zyklon B canisters on the right hand side as you look in the room. See blue print drawing provided.
- ▶ This room was used to shave incoming inmates before shower.

B41 Room Within a Room

Zyklon B Room Notes

Note: Ventilation of gas out this room would have taken a long time. Maybe there were two windows?

Displaying Zyklon B Canisters



What is the message of displaying all these canisters of Zyklon B if no humans were gassed with Zyklon B in this room or any other room at the Majdanek Camp? Maybe because.....?

What is the Message with this Zyklon Canister Display?

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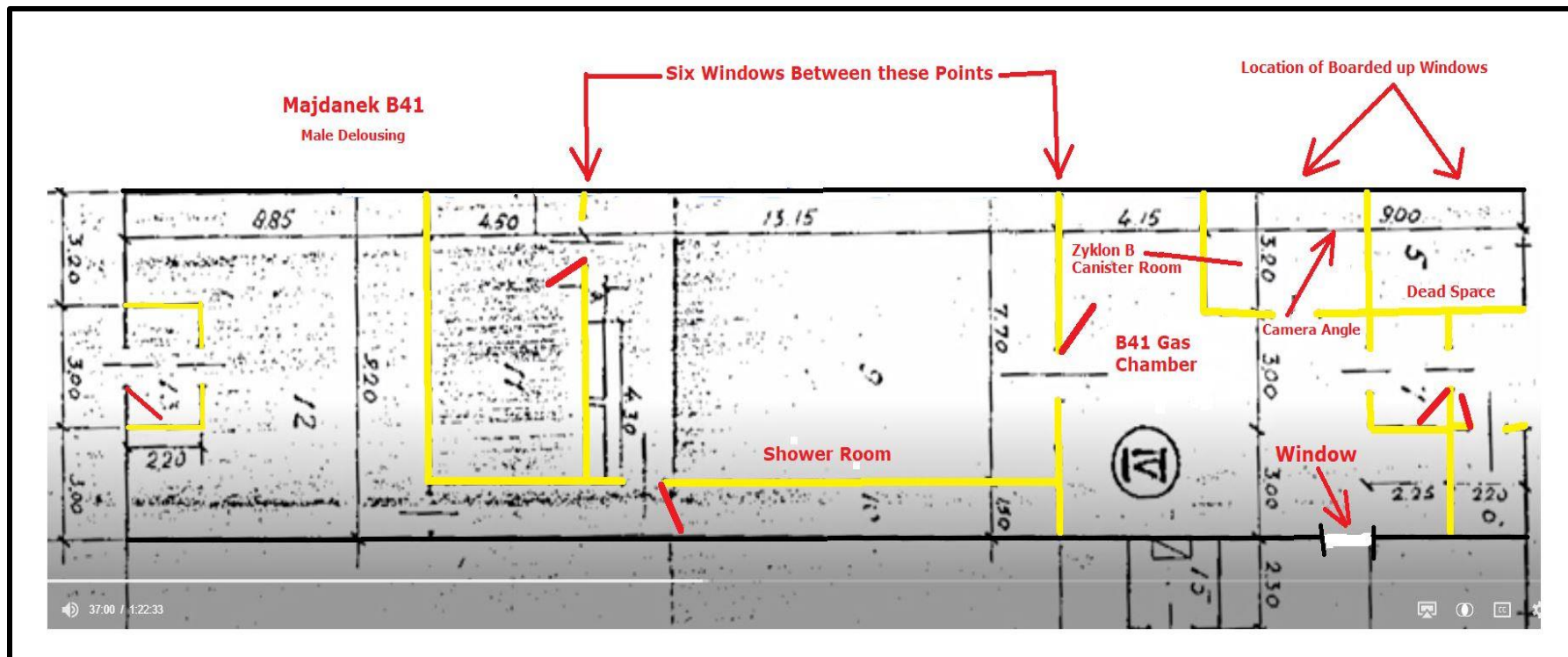
- ❑ It is quite literally more of a “**Cover up**”. Note the following photos of the outside wall of the B41 Zyklon B canister display room. You can clearly see these are the indications of two windows that once existed in this room. Until 2005, this room was part of claimed gas chamber for humans. The Soviets and/or the Majdanek State Museum covered the existence of these windows with Zyklon B canisters on the inside walls, and boarded up windows on the outside wall to sell this room as a gas chamber. **More than just another debunking of these rooms as a gas chamber, it demonstrates the Majdanek State Museum’s willingness to deceive tourist.**
- ❑ This room was actually used for cutting hair and delousing clothing.

In the following photos and drawings, you can see:

- ▶ Horizontal and vertical seams of the former windows exposing the existence and size of the windows.
- ▶ The differences in the type of wood due to width of boards, and type of wood used.
- ▶ The outline of the windows are about the same dimensions of the six B41 shower room windows, and at the same height as shown in the photos.
- ▶ As you look into the Zyklon B canister display room, the wall of canisters in the center covers one window, and the other window is located inside, what I refer to as the “Dead Space”, on the right-hand side, behind the dark colored wall as you look into this room. Also note the lighter shade of white plaster and blue staining on the walls of the 1992 dead space interior slide.

See the following blue print drawing for the camera angle of interior photo.

Blue Print Drawing of B41



Note the "Camera Angle" arrow as a reference for the following slide.

B41 Zyklon B Canister Room Cover Up



Note: Dark colored wall and also compare size of this room to the dimensions of the blue print drawing.

Image of Boarded Up Window



Image of Both Former Windows

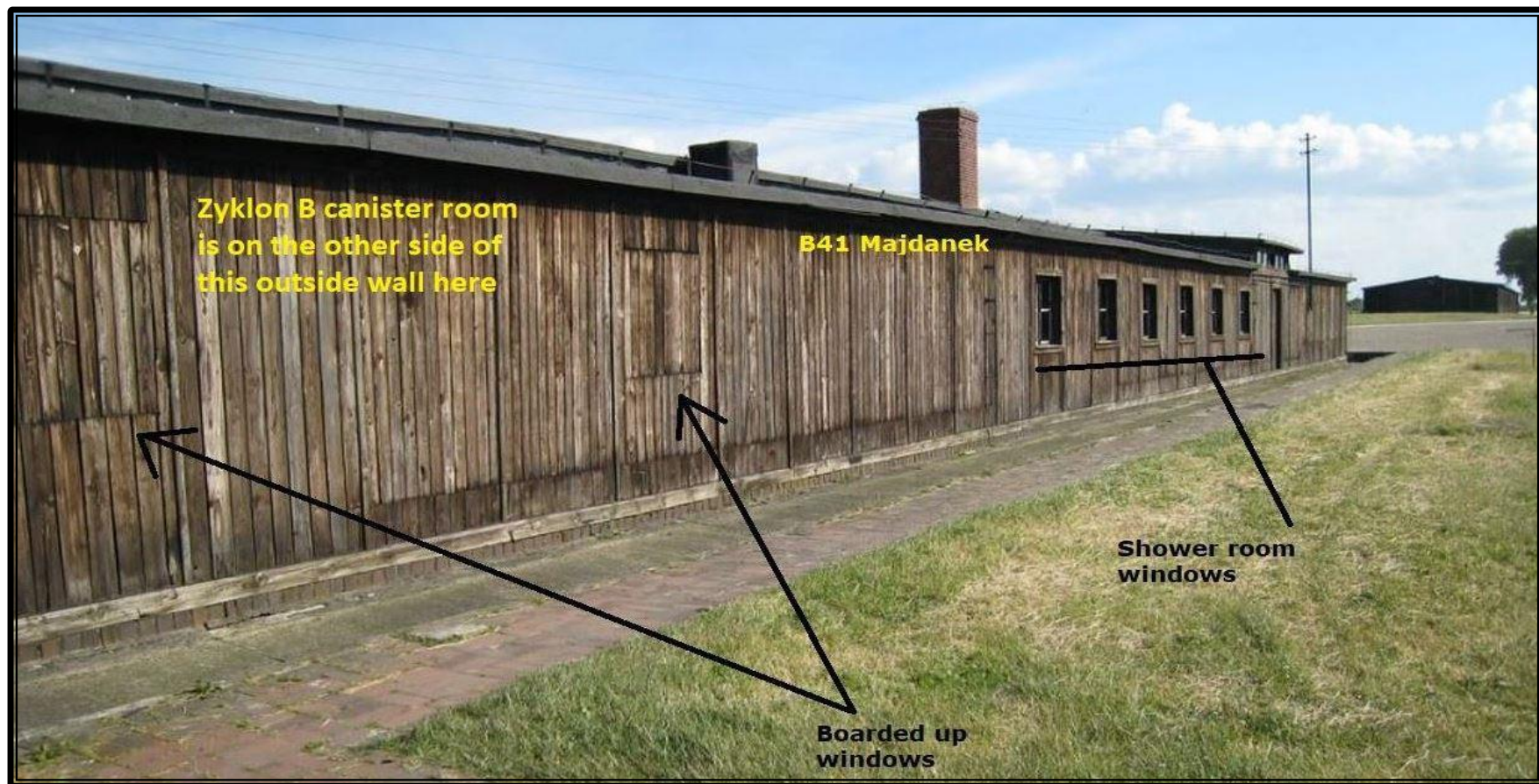
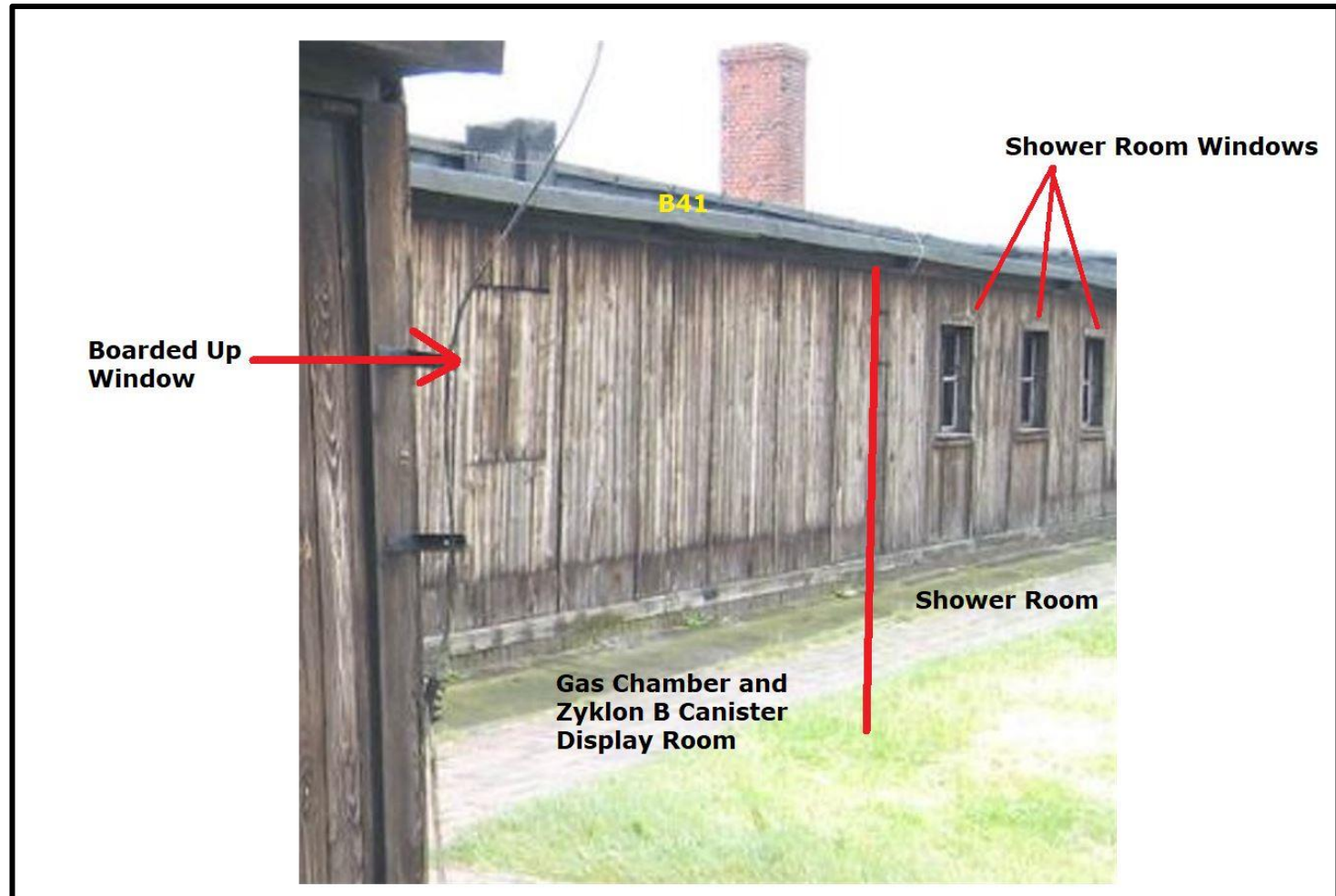


Image of B41 Boarded Up Window



B41 and B42 Carpentry Cover Ups



Another Look at Windows at B41



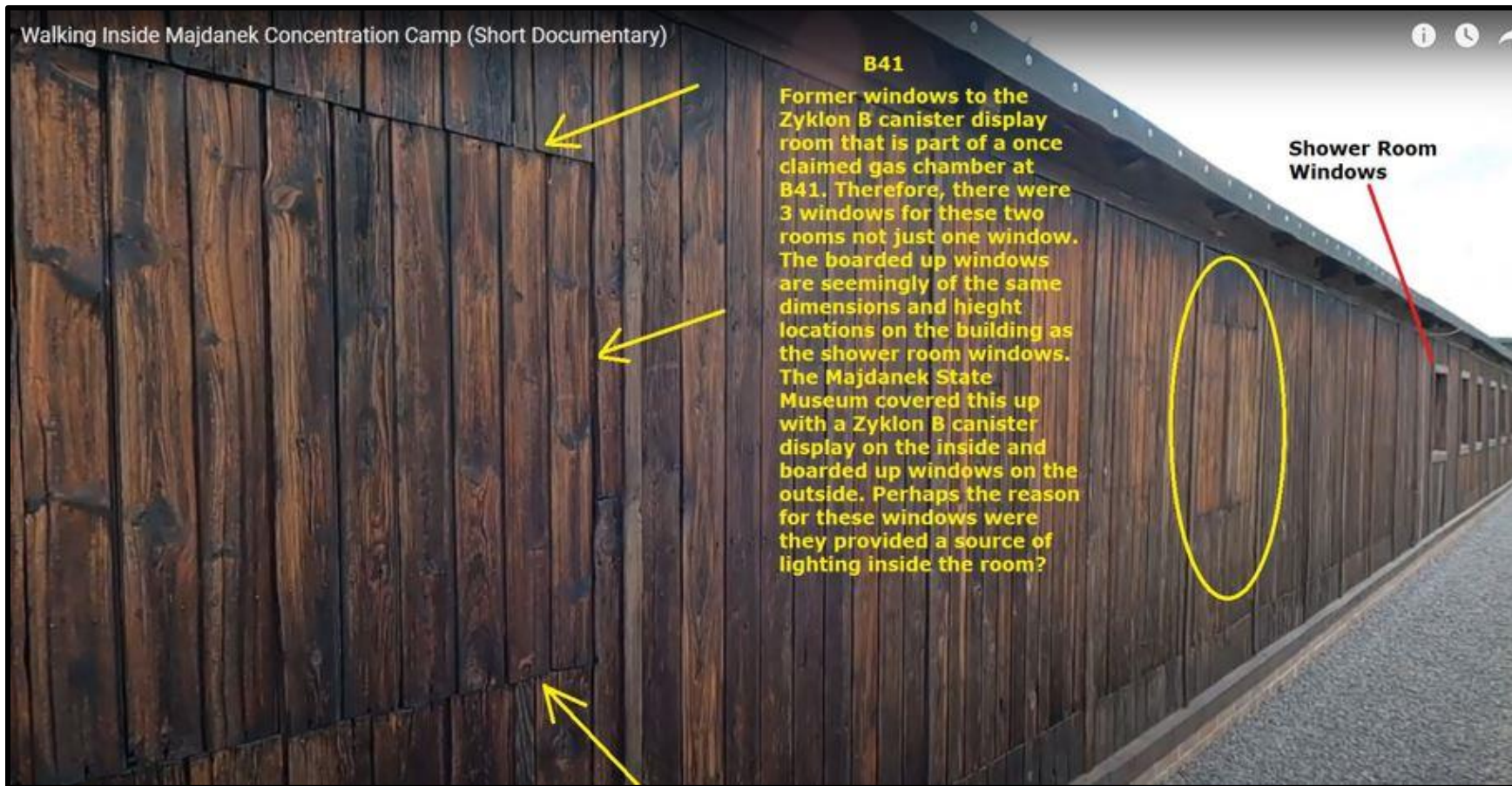
Photo taken from B42 exit

*Edited image of the B41 windows

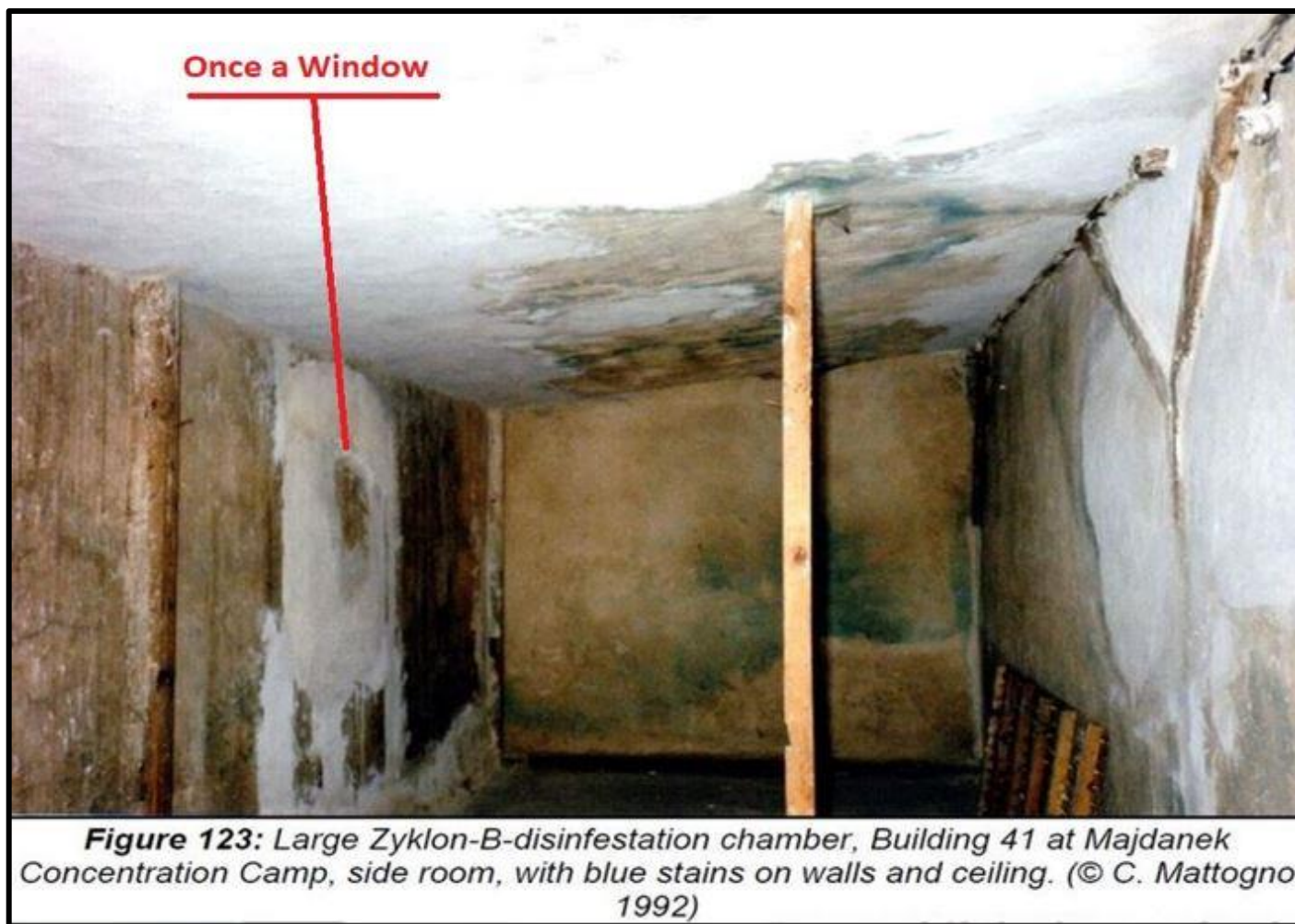


This image has been edited to show the viewer what this building appeared as during the time the Germans occupied the Majdanek Camp. The two windows on the left have been digitally altered.

Majdanek B41 Carpentry Cover Up



1992 Photo of the Zyklon B Canister Room Interior in B41 (Dead Space)



Note the square white plaster on left hand side wall that once was a window and blue staining in this room. Source: Mr. Germar Rudolf, *The Chemistry of Auschwitz*, Page 191.

B41 Gas Chamber Holes in Ceiling



- ▶ The workmanship of these holes will be compared to holes made by the Soviet Red Army in other rooms.
- ▶ The Germans are responsible for the installation of these ceiling holes.
- ▶ These holes were made to ventilate the Zyklon B gas **OUT** of this room after a delousing session. Other than the window in this room, the ventilation of this room would take a very long time. This will be discussed again later in this presentation.
- ▶ Built December 1942 by a Polish building contractor Michal Ochnix.

B41 Ceiling Holes

B41 Ceiling Hole Notes

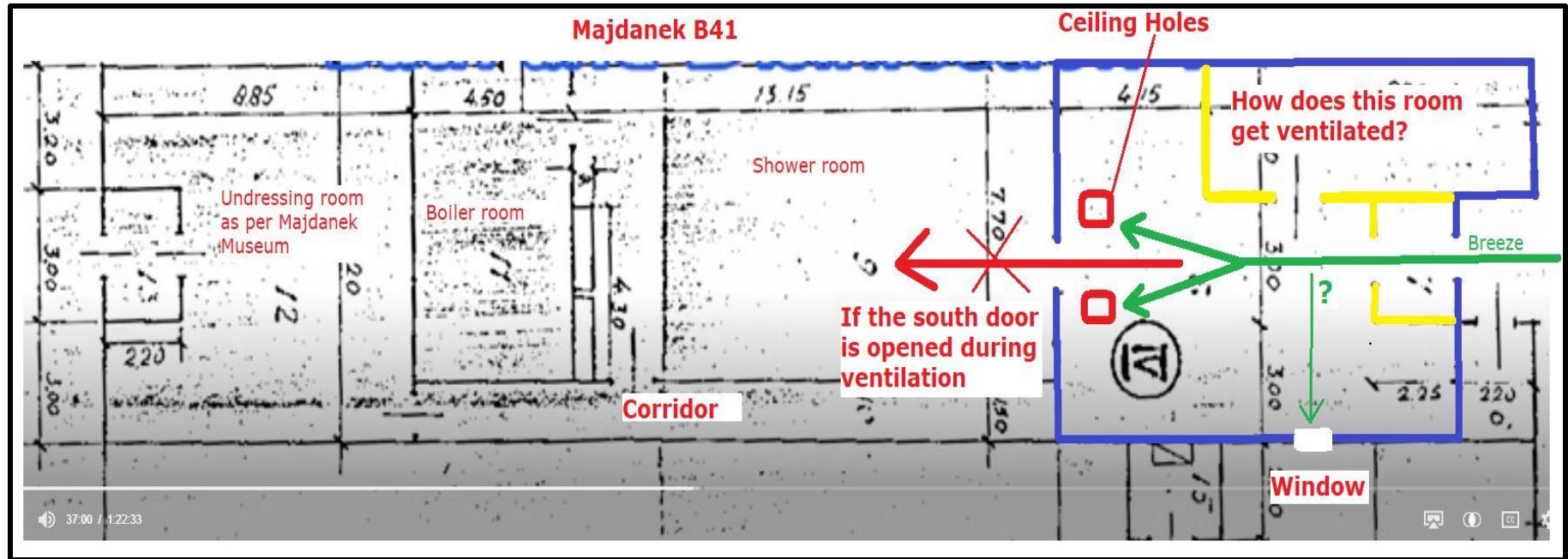
Ceiling Hole in B41 Gas Chamber

Hole in ceiling at the Majdanek Camp bldg. 41. The Germans are responsible for existence of this hole. Note Blue stains and craftsmanship



According to Mattogno, there are blue stains on the window frame, but not on the wood frames of these ceiling holes.

B41 Gas Chamber Ventilation



If the south door is opened during the ventilation of the Zyklon B (HCN) gas, the gas would enter other parts of the building. With the south door closed, the gas would escape up and out of the two ceiling holes. Possible, the window could be opened to help vent the gas out of the room. See previous close-up photos of window.

Ochnik work cost estimate letter for the construction of two ceiling holes in B41

MICHAEL OCHNIK
BAUUNTERNEHMER
Lublin, Słiskastrasse 6/8
Kontroll 35-40

Lublin, den 18. November 1942.

Kostenveranschlag
für die Zentralbauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei in Lublin
auf Arbeiten für das Heiz- u. Bekleidungsweh.
auf Giebelsteine in der Gaskammer aufzubauen,
Größe 0.75 x 0.75 x 1.70 mit Aussehen der Be-
sonderen. Zuschlag

z. 285.00
=====

MICHAEL OCHNIK
BAUUNTERNEHMER
Lublin, Słiskastrasse 6/8
Kontroll 35-40

**Mattogno, Majdanek, work estimate letter dated
November 18, 1942, Page 323**

Translation: (November 18, 1942)

"Cost Estimate for the Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police in Lublin, regarding commissions for the Fur and Clothing Works. Brick construction of two chimneys in the gas chamber, dimensions 0.75 x 0.75 x 1.70, including cutting through the concrete ceilings. Estimate, zl. 285.00."

Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 133

Invoice for B41 ceiling hole(s) construction services rendered from a Polish contractor for the Germans

Einzel-/ Teil-/ Schluß-Rechnung Nr. 68
 für das Bekleidungs- u. Waffen - SS in Lublin

der Firma Bauunternehmer M. Cohnik
 betr. Maurerarbeiten

Bankkonto der Firma:
 Postfach-Konto der Firma:

MICHAŁ COHNIK
 BAUFÜHRER
 Lublin, Sikorskastrasse 6/2
 Lublin, den 8. Januar 1943

Rechnungs-Nr.	Rechnungs-Nr. des Auftrags	Zeit der Ausführung der Arbeiten	Anzahl	Gegenstand	Geldbetrag	
					im einzelnen	im ganzen
					210	ty
				Für Aufmauern des Schornsteins u. Zuführen der Züge von zwei Seiten zum Schornstein in der Gaskammer im gemauerten Gebäude. Ausheben von 2 Öffnungen in der Betondecke, Aufmauern des Schornsteins, Ausmaße 0.75x0.75x1.70	285.00	
				In Worten: Zweihundert fünfundachtzig Zloty.-		

Translation: (January 8, 1943)

"Re. For brick construction of chimney and connecting the draft pipes from two sides to the chimney in the gas chamber in the brick building. Cutting 2 openings in the concrete ceiling, brick construction of the chimney, dimensions 0.75 x 0.75 x 1.70. Amount, Złoty 285.00. In words: two hundred eighty-five Złoty."

Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 133

Picture in your mind what we have here is a Polish company billing the Germans (the enemy) for construction work done on a once claimed gas chamber at B41.

"A summary drawn up by the Central Construction Office in September 1941 about the construction bills of that month lists no fewer than 22 such private firms, the majority of them Polish ones".....
Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 25.

Gas Chamber Rooftop Hole Comparison

Auschwitz Main Camp Gas Chamber



Majdanek B41 Gas Chamber



- What is the advantage of making a *labor intensive large square hole(s)* in concrete and steel rebar when a 4 inch diameter round hole will suffice?
- Auschwitz is currently a claimed gas chamber, and Majdanek is no longer claimed to be a gas chamber. The Majdanek B41 room has a great deal of blue staining, while the Auschwitz room below has no blue staining due to Zyklon B use.
- Note that Majdanek was liberated a full six months before the Auschwitz Main Camp.
- Did Majdanek influence the narrative of extermination at Auschwitz?

Compare holes in the ceiling at Auschwitz and Majdanek

Auschwitz Main Camp Gas Chamber

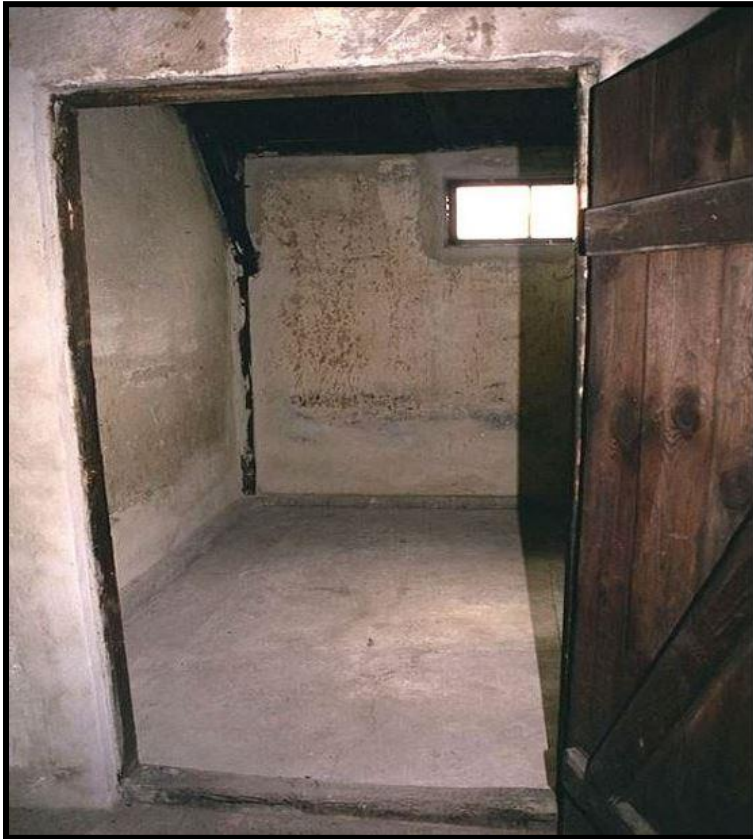


Majdanek Barrack 41 Gas Chamber



It is accepted on both sides of the argument that the blue staining on the walls and ceiling is a result of the use of Zyklon B in the room. The Auschwitz gas chamber ceiling with no blue staining is a claimed gas chamber for humans, but the Majdanek ceiling hole with blue staining is no longer claimed to be a gas chamber for humans. Note the Germans are responsible for the construction of Majdanek ceiling hole.

B41 Registration Room for Males Inmates

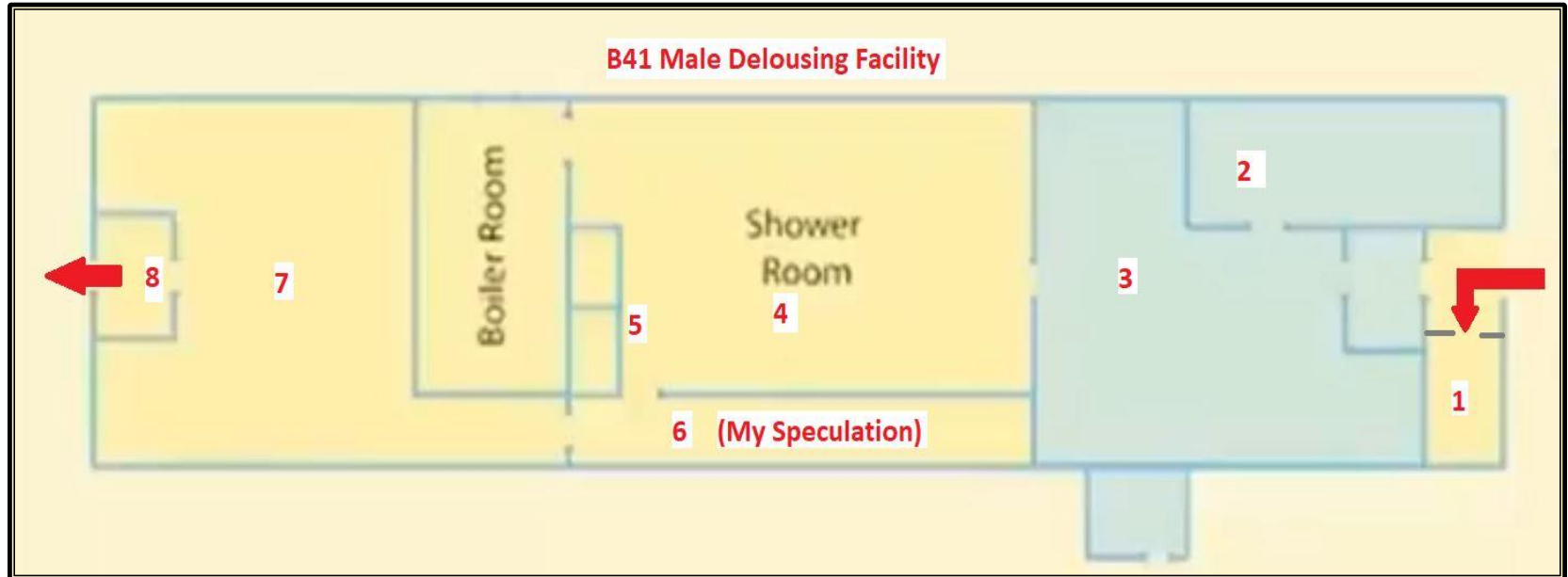


- ▶ Incoming male inmates were registered here **BEFORE** the delousing process.
- ▶ Window is similar to the one in the alleged human gas chamber room next door.
- ▶ I will return to this window when covering the Barrack 42 interior tour.

B41 Registration Room for
Male Inmates

B41 Registration Room Notes

Delousing Process Inside B41



Delousing Process:

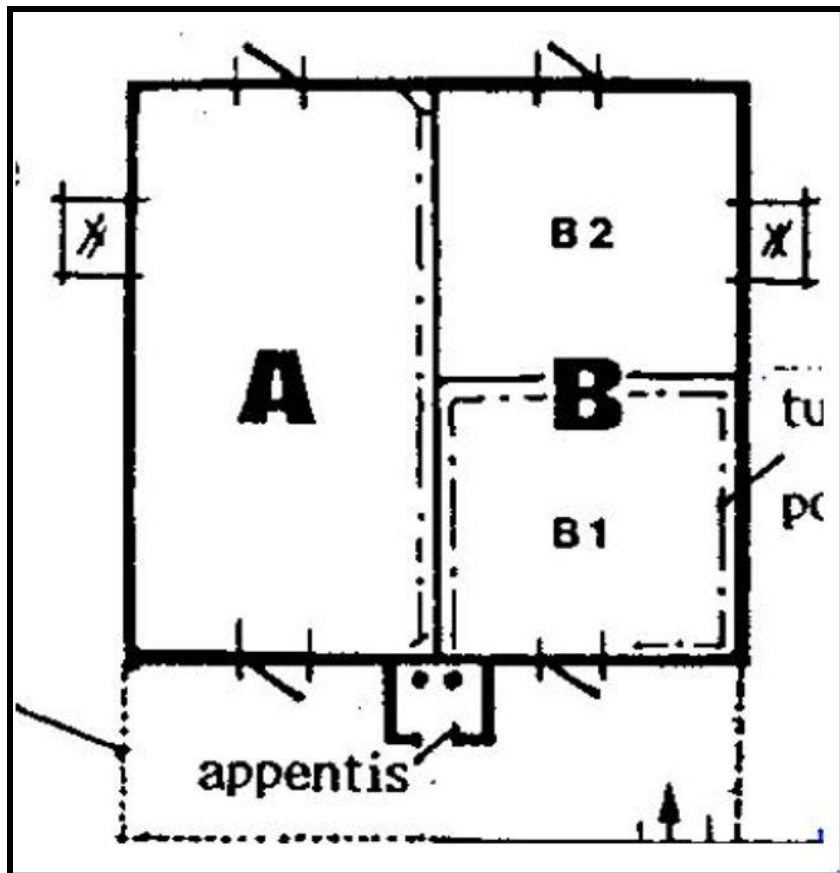
- 1: Register as new inmate
- 2: *Haircut
- 3: *Undress and discard clothing worn to the camp
- 4: Shower
- 5: Dunk in the tub
- 6: Receive clean camp uniform and towel. (This is speculation)
- 7: Dry off and dress into camp uniform
- 8: Leave building and enter Majdanek Camp

***If entire body was shaved, #2 and #3 would change order.**

4. Brick Building Gas Chambers



Majdanek Brick Building Layout



- ▶ Near B41, there are 3 alleged gas chambers within to which I will refer to as the “Brick Building.”
- ▶ There are 6 points of interest of this area. Each will be presented as to their alleged homicidal use.
- ▶ Remove the wall between B1 and B2, and you have two rooms that are mirrored images.
- ▶ Rectangular block 10.76 m × 8.64 m × 2.45 m in size, containing two disinfestation chambers 10 m long, 3.75 m wide, and 2 m high.

“For those reasons, I do not believe that section “A” could have served for homicidal Zyklon B gassings. In rooms B1 and B2, this seems to have been technically possible but it is **UNLIKELY** that these facilities were really used for this purpose.”
Jean-Claude Pressac (Source: Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 141)

Brick Building Layout

Brick Building Notes

Jean Claude Pressac's Views of the War Time Role(s) of Chambers A, B1, and B2 at the Majdanek Concentration Camp

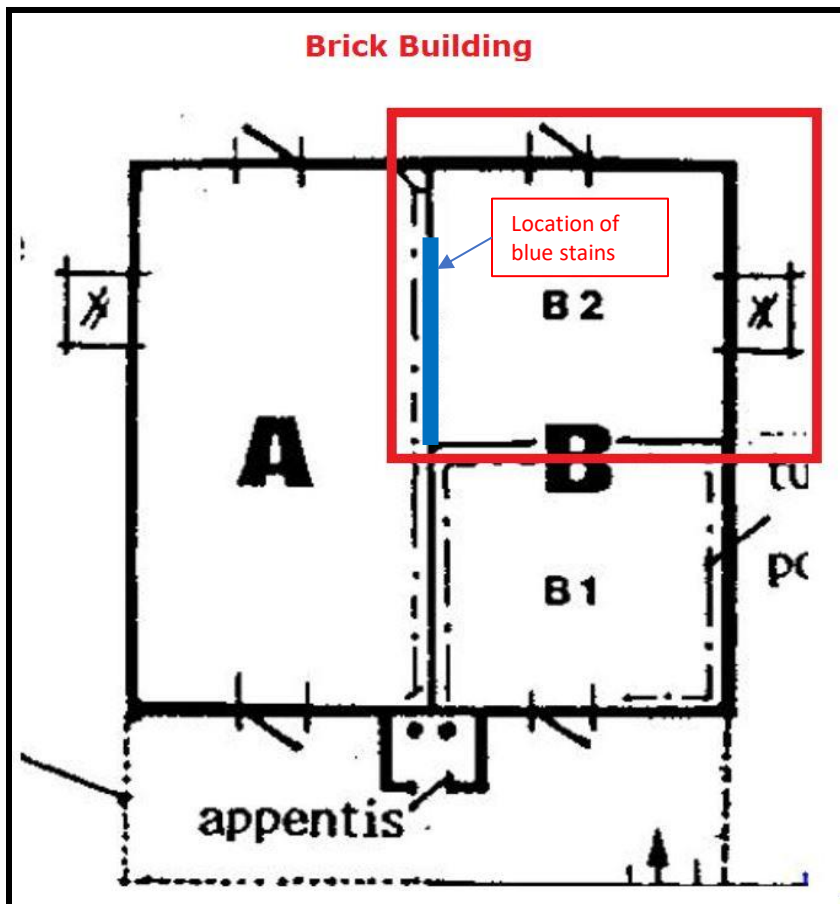
- ❖ **"A" Chamber:** "As for Zyklon gassing, I do not believe that Section "A" could have served for homicidal Zyklon B gassings." As for Carbon Monoxide or CO gassing, "The SS wanted to have two different carbon monoxide gas chambers (A and B1) that could be used for different numbers of victims."
- ❖ **B1 Chamber:** In regards to the use of Zyklon B, "In rooms B1 and B2 this seems to have been technically possible, but it is unlikely that these facilities were really used for this purpose." As for Carbon Monoxide or CO gassing, "The SS wanted to have two different carbon monoxide gas chambers (A and B1) that could be used for different numbers of victims."
- ❖ **B2 Chamber:** B2 seems to have had only a passive purpose as 'dead space,' despite the opening in the ceiling. In rooms B1 and B2, this seems to have been technically possible, but it is unlikely that these facilities were really used for this purpose."

Source: Mr. Carlo Mattogno, Majdanek, Pages 141-142.

Alternative Views of the War Time Role(s) of Chambers A, B1, and B2 at the Majdanek Concentration Camp

- ❖ **“A” Chamber:** Room was used for delousing with heat and Zyklon B. It was also used as a temporary morgue, due to overflow of Typhus deaths until January 1944 when the new crematoria went into service. This room was not used as a gas chamber for humans with Zyklon B or CO gas.
- ❖ **B1 Chamber:** Room, like “A” Chamber, was a temporary morgue until January 1944 and also served as a storage facility. This room was not used as a gas chamber for humans with Zyklon B or CO gas.
- ❖ **B2 Chamber:** Room served only a passive role, perhaps a storage room. This room was not a gas chamber for humans.

Majdanek B2 Gas Chamber



B2 Gas Chamber

- ▶ There is NO blue staining from the use of Zyklon B on the walls and ceiling in this room, except for the blue spots located about 30cm off the floor on the dividing room with Chamber "A". See photo for locations of spots. Zyklon B was used in Chamber "A" and diffused to the surface of the wall in B2 as shown in following photo.
- ▶ There are no pipes mounted inside this room so it could not carry CO gas from the tanks located in Room 14.
- ▶ Efficient ventilation of gas and/or heat diminished substantially with the dividing wall between B1 and B2. (I will cover ventilation of the rooms in more detail in following slides)
- ▶ Heater outside of B2 was moved to the B41 chamber.
- ▶ There is a ceiling hole chipped in by the Soviets. I will cover this in following slides. Seemingly, this hole was not on any blue print or part of the original construction since the rebar reinforcement is still there.

B2 Gas Chamber Notes

As a Side Note: A peep hole on the door is useless if there are electric lights inside the room. B2 has a peep hole on the door, but no electrical service to this room.

B2 Gas Chamber Interior



As a side note: There are no indications of holes on the left-hand wall for a heater install. The heater install was moved to B41 gas chamber room. This room is not open to tourist. For about 60 years claimed as a gas chamber. In 2005, no longer claimed as a homicidal gas chamber.

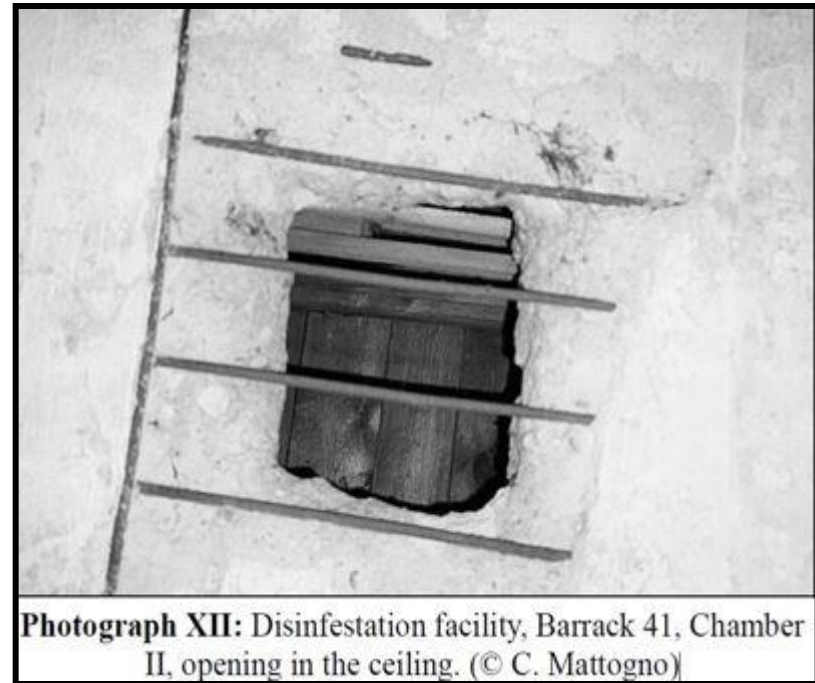
B2 Gas Chamber



Photograph XIV: Disinfestation facility, Barrack 41, Chamber II, west wall. (© Carlo Mattogno)

Note: This is a shared wall with the “A” Chamber where Zyklon B was used. The staining seen here is at the same level of the pipe on the other side of this wall (“A” Chamber).

B2 Blue Staining



Photograph XII: Disinfestation facility, Barrack 41, Chamber II, opening in the ceiling. (© C. Mattogno)

B2 Ceiling Hole

Blue Staining Diffusion From Chamber A to B2



Photograph XIII: Disinfestation facility, Barrack 41, Chamber III, east wall. (© Carlo Mattogno.)



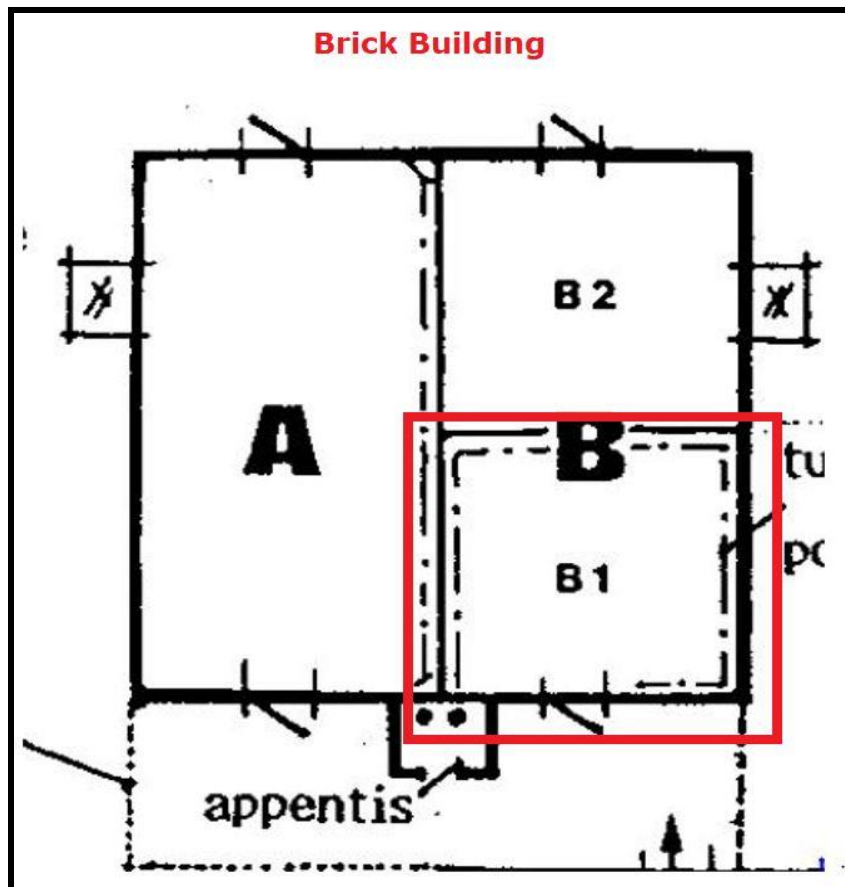
Photograph XIV: Disinfestation facility, Barrack 41, Chamber II, west wall. (© Carlo Mattogno.)

These images demonstrate the ability of Zyklon B use to diffuse from “A” Chamber to the B2 Chamber. The staining shown is the only staining inside this B2 room. Zyklon B was not used in B2.

“These chambers, and Room 14 for the storage of gas bottles, have massive concrete walls 50 cm thick, as well as dividing walls 20 cm thick”... Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 118.

Currently, B2 is not open to tourist.

Majdanek B1 Gas Chamber



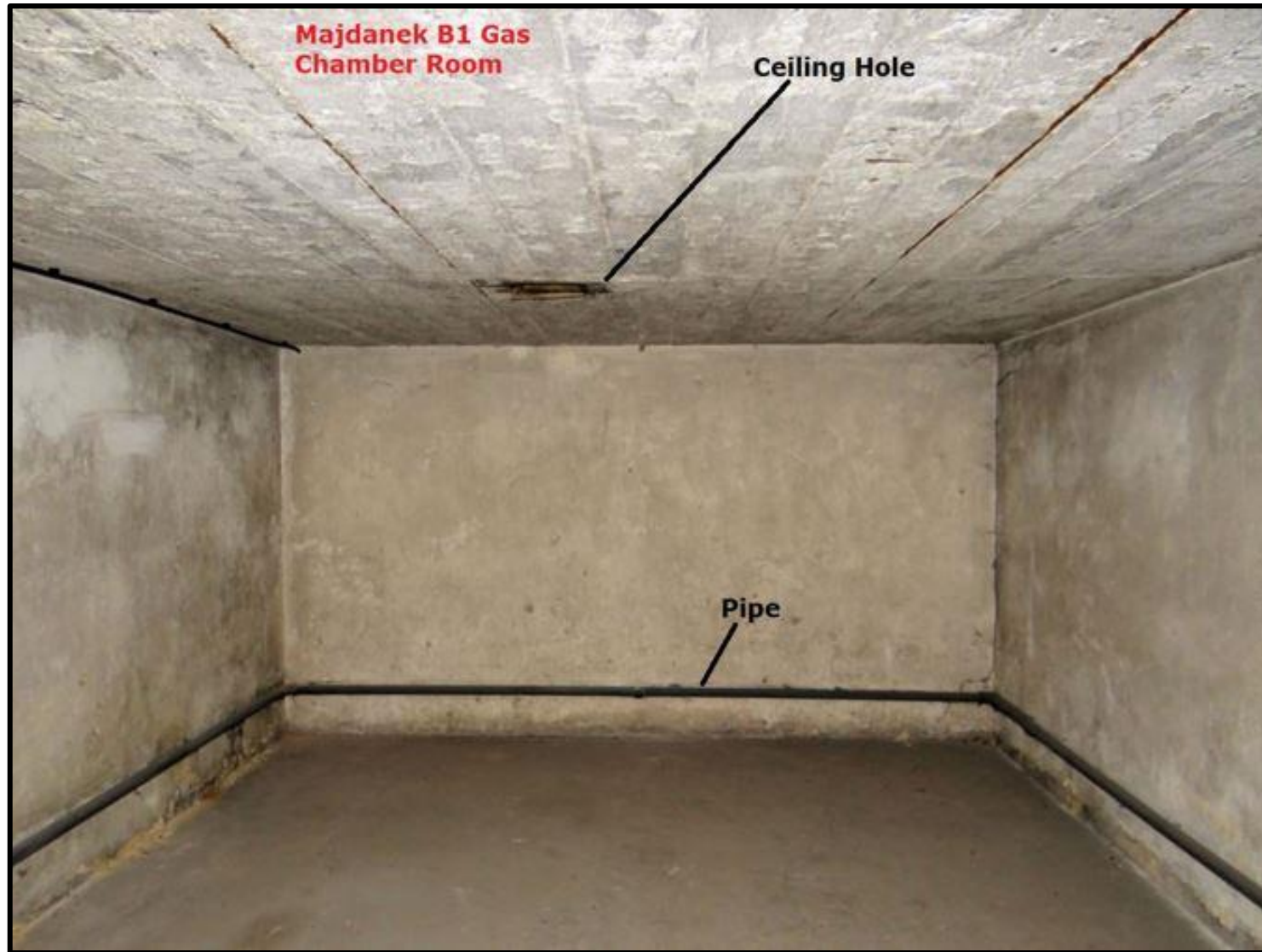
- ▶ NO tell tale sign of the blue staining due to the use of Zyklon B.
- ▶ Here too is a ceiling hole was chipped in by the Soviets to sell the story of Zyklon B being used in this room. It is very similar to B2. Since the rebar is still present, it seems that the hole was not on the original blue print plans.
- ▶ Due to the shared wall with B2, there is no way to efficiently ventilate this room after a gassing session.
- ▶ **What is the purpose of the need to install the pipe on every wall within the room?** Layout of the pipe in the room is indicated by the dotted line. One nozzle would be more than sufficient to fill the room with CO gas in seconds from the tank's pressurized potential located next door.
- ▶ The pipe is located about 30cm off the floor in this room making it able to be tamper with. Install the pipe above so it cannot be reached.

B1 Gas Chamber

B1 Gas Chamber Notes

B1 Gas Chamber Interior

75



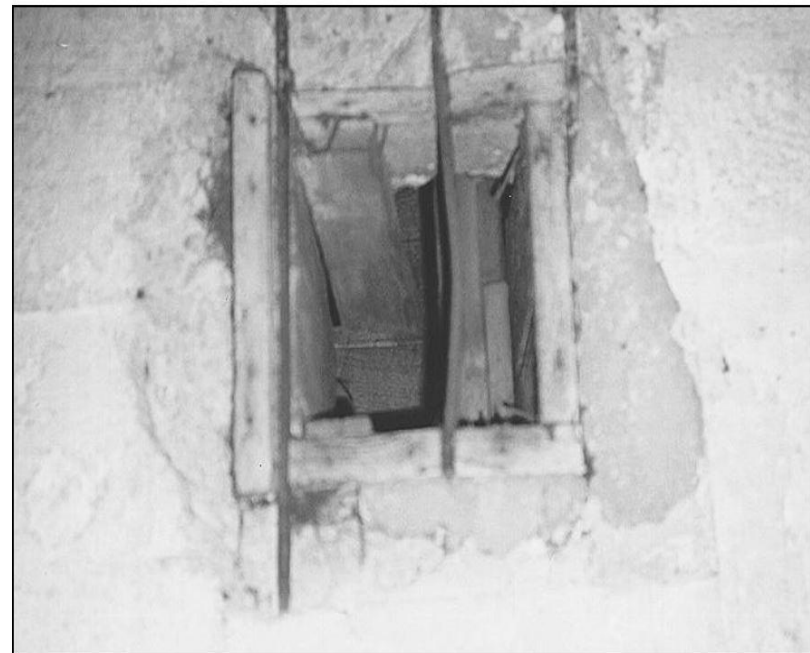
The pipe is 38mm(1.5 inch) diameter, has 6mm holes every 25 centimeters, and is 30cm off the floor.

B1 Wall Piping and Ceiling Hole



Pipe is attached to 4 walls in this room.

B1 Piping 30cm off the Floor



Photograph XI: Disinfestation facility, Barrack 41, Chamber I, opening in the ceiling. (© C. Mattogno.)

B1 Ceiling Hole

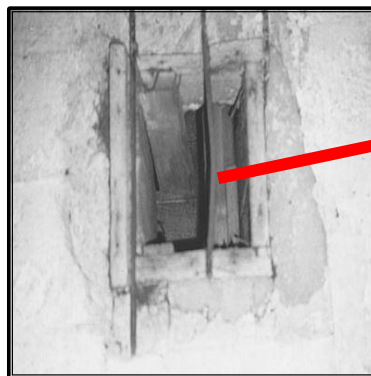
Did the B1 Ceiling Hole Exist in July 1944?

The following description of Chamber I (B1) by **Konstantin Simonov, a correspondent for the Soviet army paper Red Star** who visited Majdanek right after liberation, is of great interest:

“But let us open the next door and enter the second disinfestation chamber, which has been built along completely different criteria. It is a square room, not much higher than two meters, and approximately 6 x 6 m in size. The walls, the ceiling, the floor – all are of gray, monotonous reinforced concrete. There is no rack for clothing such as we saw in the previous room: here, everything is bare and empty. A single large steel door hermetically seals the entrance to the room; it is closed from the outside with strong steel bolts. The walls of this reinforced-concrete crypt contain three openings: two of them are pipes entering from outside, the third is a porthole, a square little window barred by a large, thick steel grid solidly anchored in the reinforced concrete. The thick glass is on the outside so that it cannot be reached through the grid.” / Simonov had just left Barrack 42, which he described as follows: “Then we arrive at the chambers where the clothing taken from the inmates was disinfected. Pipes are affixed in the ceiling, and the disinfestation agent was introduced through these. Then they were closed off, the doors were sealed airtight, and disinfestation proceeded. In fact, the barrack walls, constructed of wooden slats, and the doors, which were not lined with metal, were not nearly solid enough to have served for any purpose other than disinfesting clothing.” **So if Simonov mentions the openings in the ceiling of the disinfestation chambers in Barrack 42, but not the opening in Chamber I (B1) which he entered immediately thereafter, this can only mean that that opening did not yet exist at the time.** **Carlo Mattogno, Majdanek, Pages 142-143.**



What is important is what Mr. Simonov **did not** record in his inspection journal.



The Current Sign Outside B1

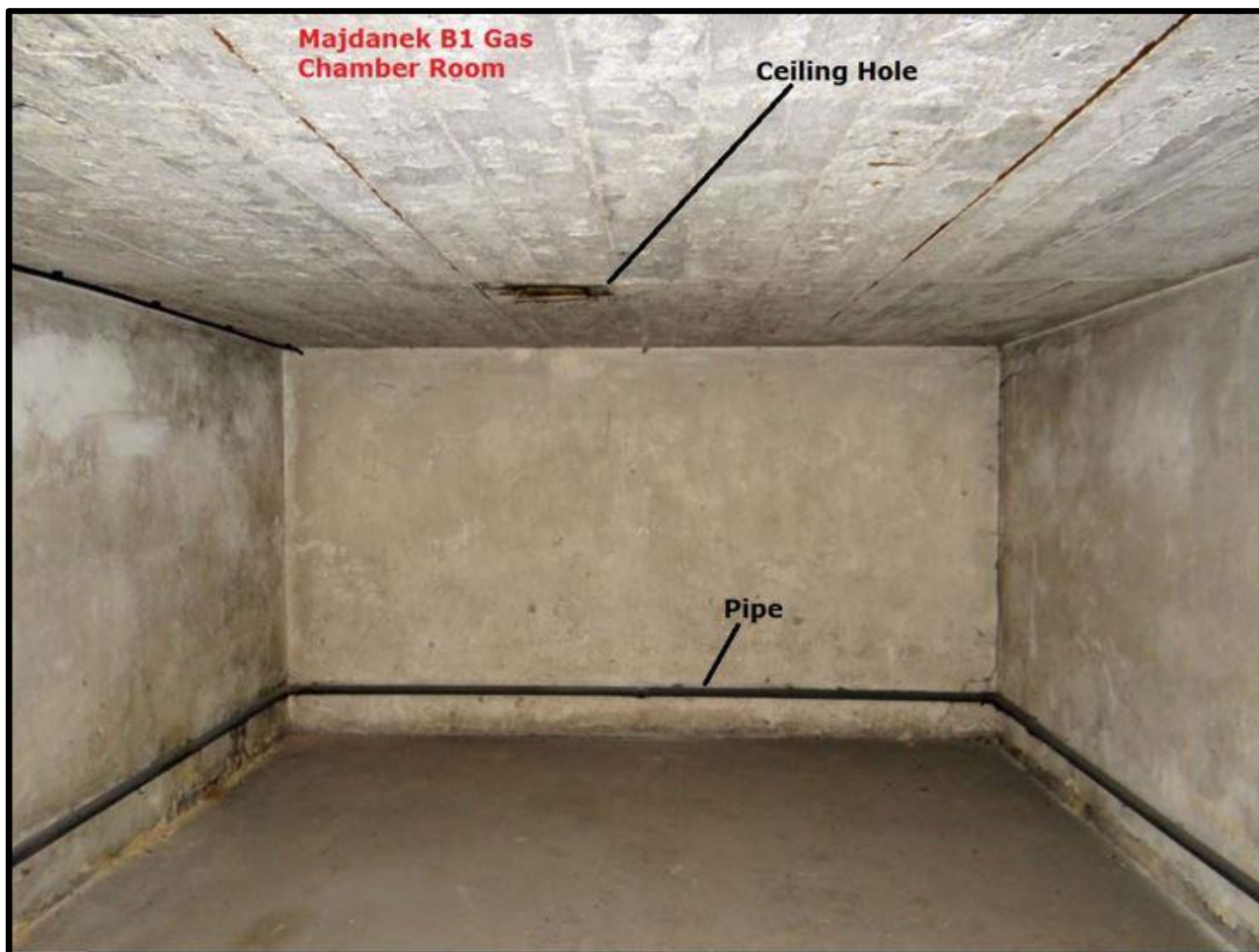
The Majdanek State Museum | Majdanek concentration camp

The gas chambers

The gas chambers where for a year, from September 1942, orderlies from the German personnel of KL Lublin exterminated Jewish women and men who – under the criteria of the SS – were deemed unfit for labour. Until the late spring of 1943, also the infirm male prisoners of other nationalities selected from the camp hospital, mostly Poles, were murdered here. In the smaller gas chamber, the victims were killed with Zyklon B supplied through a hole in the ceiling as well as with carbon monoxide. The gas was pumped into both chambers through metal pipes mounted along the walls and connected to steel cylinders in the annex. From that room, the SS-men partaking in the extermination procedure were able to observe the course of gassing through a barred window.

Sign Reads: “In the smaller gas chamber, (B1) the victims were killed with Zyklon B supplied through a hole in the ceiling as well as with carbon monoxide. The gas was pumped into both chambers through metal pipes mounted along the walls and connected to steel cylinders in the annex (R14).”

B1 is Where the Zyklon B was Allegedly Used



Since there is no blue staining on the walls and ceiling, the sign just outside the door to this room is not accurate. (See previous slide).

There is more blue staining on the outside the Majdanek Bunker building from the use of Zyklon B than inside the B1 gas chamber where gassings with Zyklon B is said to have taken place.

80



B1 is currently a claimed Zyklon B gas chamber by the Majdanek Museum

Locations on the outside surface of the Majdanek Bunker that have blue staining from the use of Zyklon B



Next to north door lower right side



Near south door lower right side



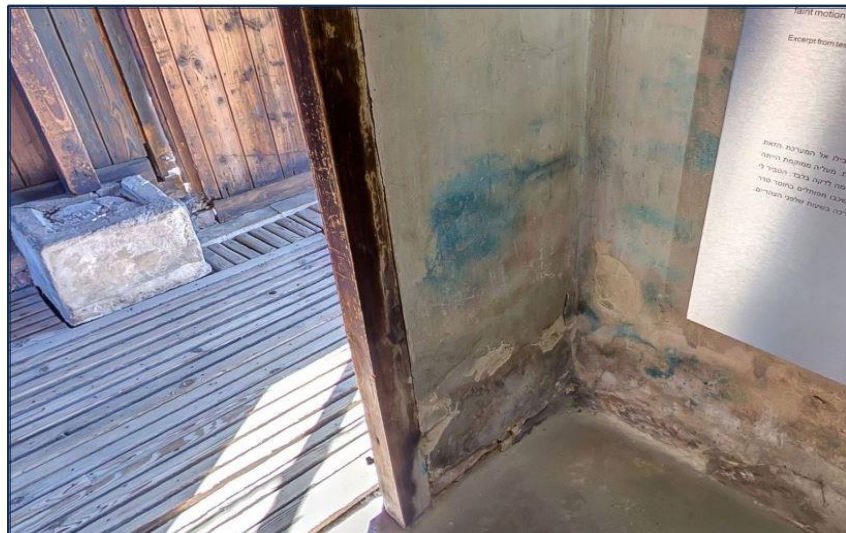
Behind heater



Near south door lower left side

Note that all these surfaces were exposed to the open air in the 1940s.

Interior locations on other surfaces of the Majdanek Bunker that have blue staining from the use of Zyklon B

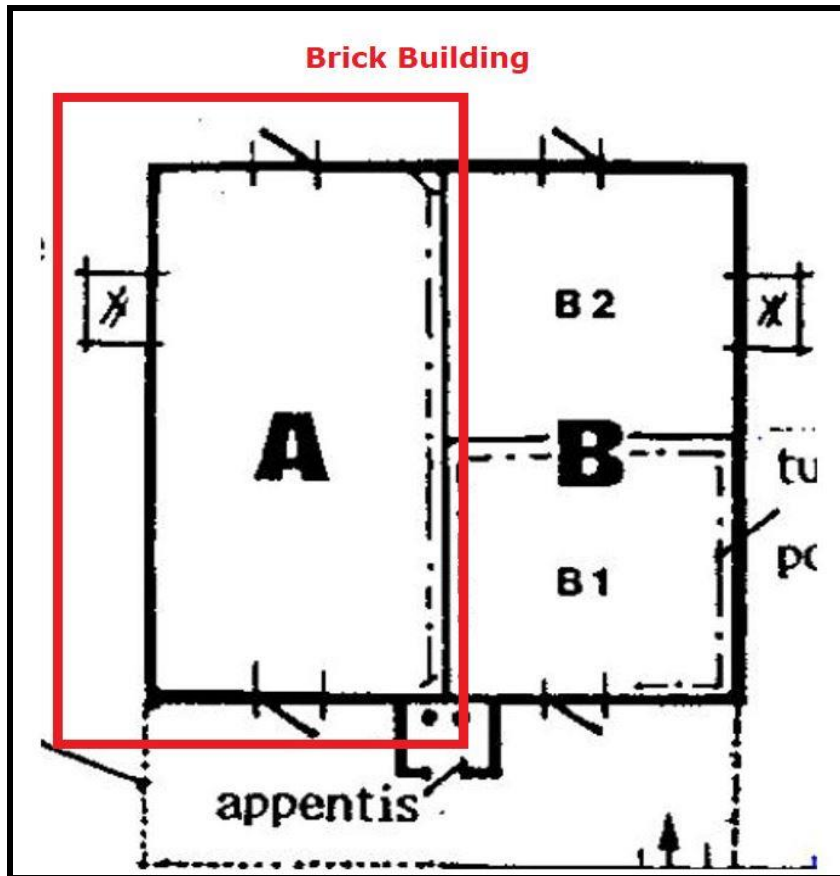


Located inside R14 control room on left side as you enter. This room was not used as a homicidal gas chamber or a delousing closet. The other side of this wall with the blue staining was exposed to the outside during the time the Germans occupied this facility.



Located inside B2 on lower right side of wall. This room was not used as a homicidal gas chamber or a delousing closet. There are no blue stains on shared wall with B1 gas chamber.

Majdanek "A" Gas Chamber Room



- ▶ The tell-tale sign of the use of Zyklon B in this room is present. However, there are NO holes in the ceiling to drop in the Zyklon B pellets. In B1 and B2 there are ceiling holes, but NO iron blue staining on walls and ceiling...David Cole
- ▶ There is pipe mounted on the east wall about 30cm off the floor. See dotted line for pipe layout.
- ▶ Both heat and Zyklon B were used to delouse clothing in this room. CO2 was also used to preserve bodies until the Germans were able to cremate them with the only 2 sets of oil fueled ovens.
- ▶ "A" Chamber does have a means to ventilate gas out of the room by opening both doors for a cross breeze. B1 and B2 do not have that capability.
- ▶ South door interior has perforated pipe sticking into the room. With all the claimed homicidal panic gassings events here, I argue this pipe would a least be bent down a little bit.

"A" Gas Chamber

"A" Gas Chamber Notes

“A” Chamber Ceiling has Blue Staining, but NO Ceiling Holes to Drop in the Zyklon B Pellets



Looking South



Looking North

In a February 8, 2023 email from the United States Holocaust Museum, I was informed that this room was not a Zyklon B gas chamber for humans.

Views of Inside the “A” Chamber



Looking South

“A” Chamber



Looking North

“A” Chamber

Pipe on South Door Interior



“A” Chamber South Door



“A” Chamber South Door

It is quite a mystery as to why after all those alleged homicidal gassings/panic sessions that claimed to have taken place in this room, the pipe seen here is not bent at all. It is straight out at 3 o'clock.

Pipe on the Door of “A” Chamber



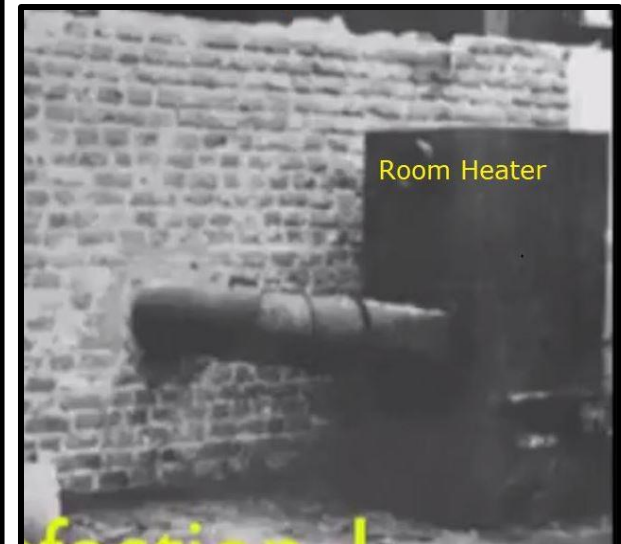
I was told by the Majdanek staff in an October 2022 email
that this pipe was a viewfinder cover for a peephole.

Pipe in South Door "A" Chamber

Odkrywamy Odkryte odc 1 - Muzeum na Majdanku w Lublinie (Majdanek Lublin) ABANDONED

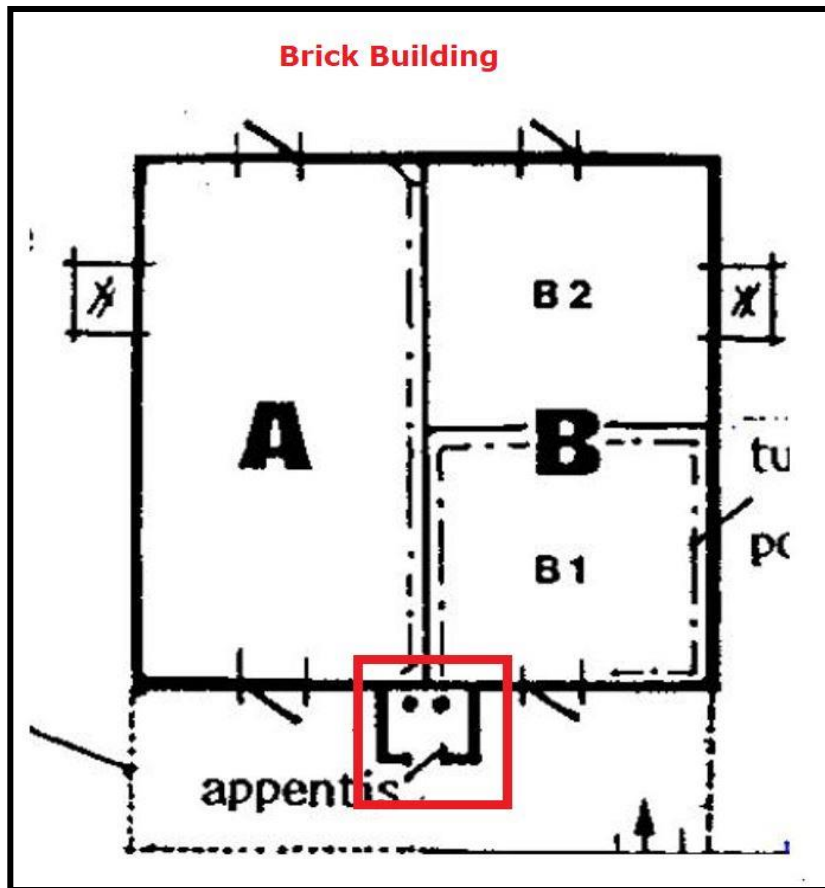


In this room, heat was also used to delouse clothing. See photo below. The heater was fueled with coke. The process to delouse with heat was 120 degrees C for 30 minutes. The pipe protruding from the south door was used as temperature sensor probe. It makes a lot of sense that the temperature readings were taken from the furthest and coolest point from outlet of heater.



Note: Both the room heater and the door with temperature probe pipe were installed upon completion of this building in Autumn 1942.

Majdanek Room 14 Control Room (R14)



Room 14

- ▶ In R14, the bottles for a compressed gas were kept. The dotted line on the drawing indicates the layout path of the pipe to the "A" Chamber and the B1 Chamber. Gas disbursement were conducted from this room. One bottle for each chamber.
- ▶ Claims were made that CO gas was used to exterminate unwanted inmates. However, closer examination of the bottles showed they contained CO₂. Not one bottle of CO gas was ever found at Majdanek. In fact, except for the two on display, the other three bottles have disappeared. Only cans of Zyklon B were found here when the Soviet Red Army arrived.
- ▶ There is a small window for B1, but the "A" Chamber has no window. Why is that if both rooms are claimed as gas chambers?
- ▶ Blue staining from Zyklon B use can be seen in this room.

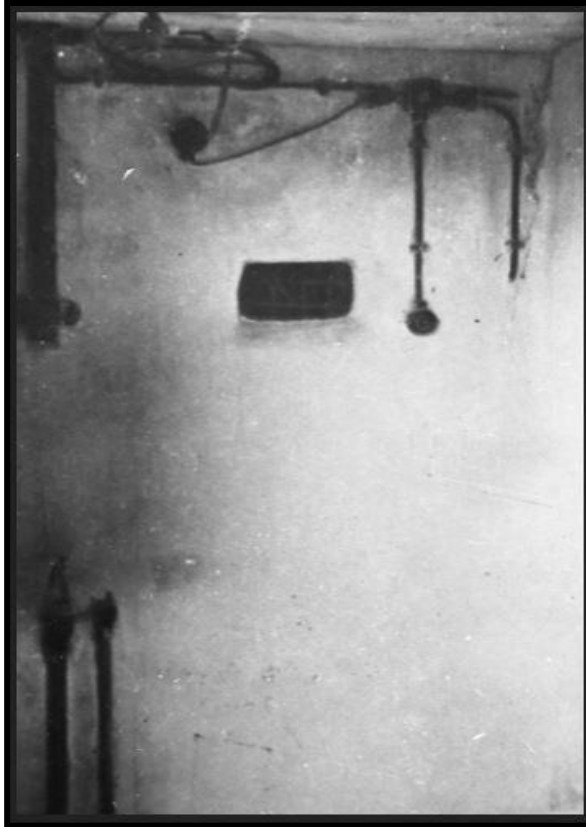
Room 14 Notes

Note: Majdanek State Museum removed the CO₂ tanks in 2021 and returned them in May 2021.

Majdanek R14



Majdanek R14



R14 Liberation Image



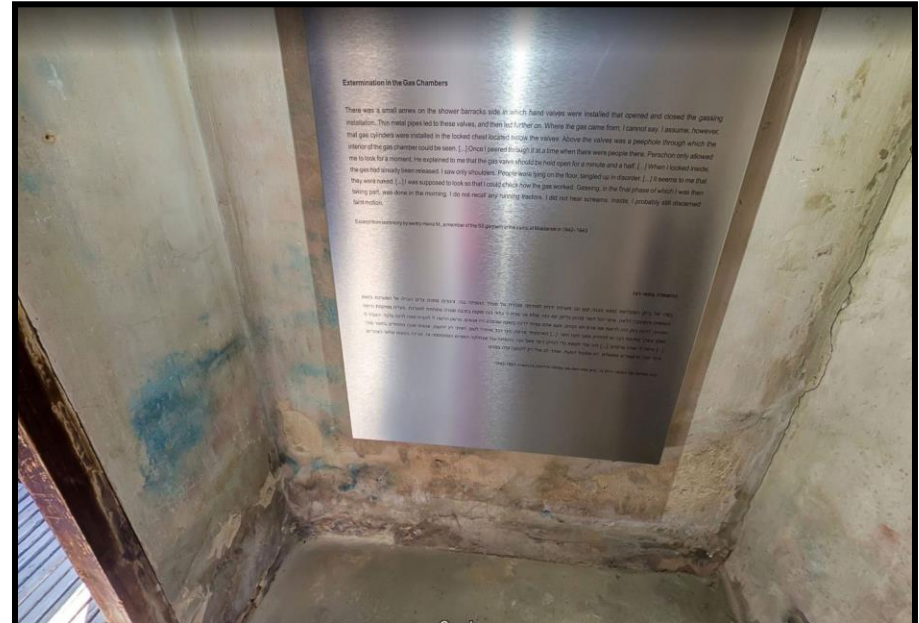
Actual Contents of Tanks were
CO₂, **NOT** CO Gas!

Other R14 Photos



Window to B1 Chamber

According to Mattogno, the glass in this window has no permanent frame or fixative clamp to hold the glass in the opening. Also, "A" Chamber does not have a window like this despite the function of both rooms being the same... Mattogno, Majdanek Book, Page 146.



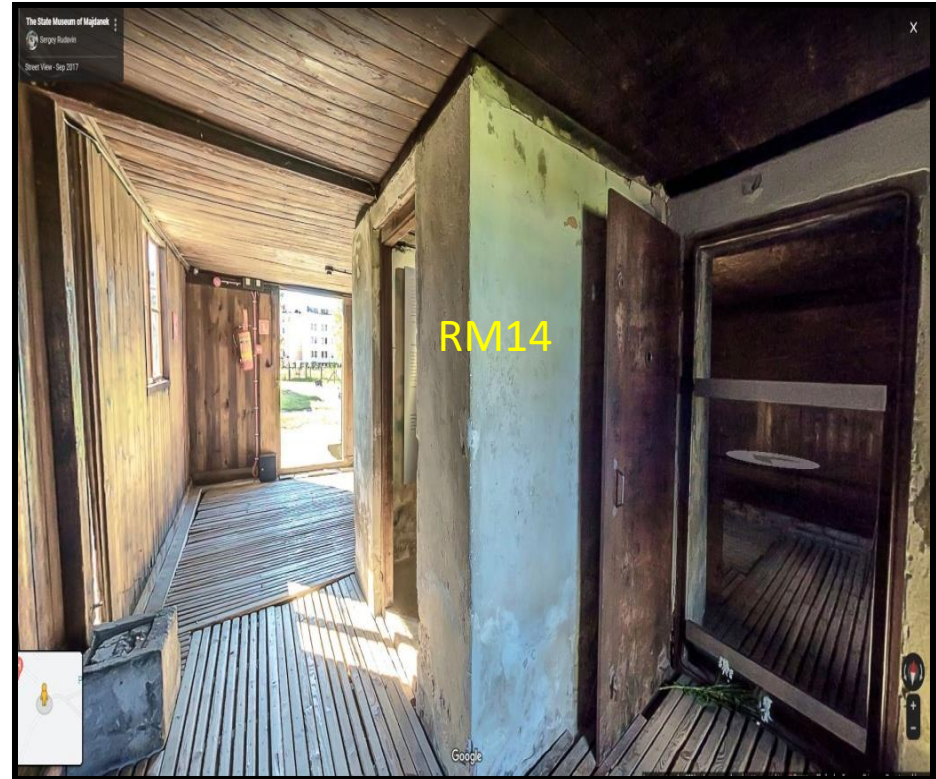
Plaque and Blue Staining

Why would there be blue staining here? When this room was occupied by the Germans, the other side of the wall was in the open air. Were open containers of Zyklon B left here in the 1940s? This room is neither considered a gas chamber nor a disinfection closet yet this blue staining exist here.

Other Images of R14



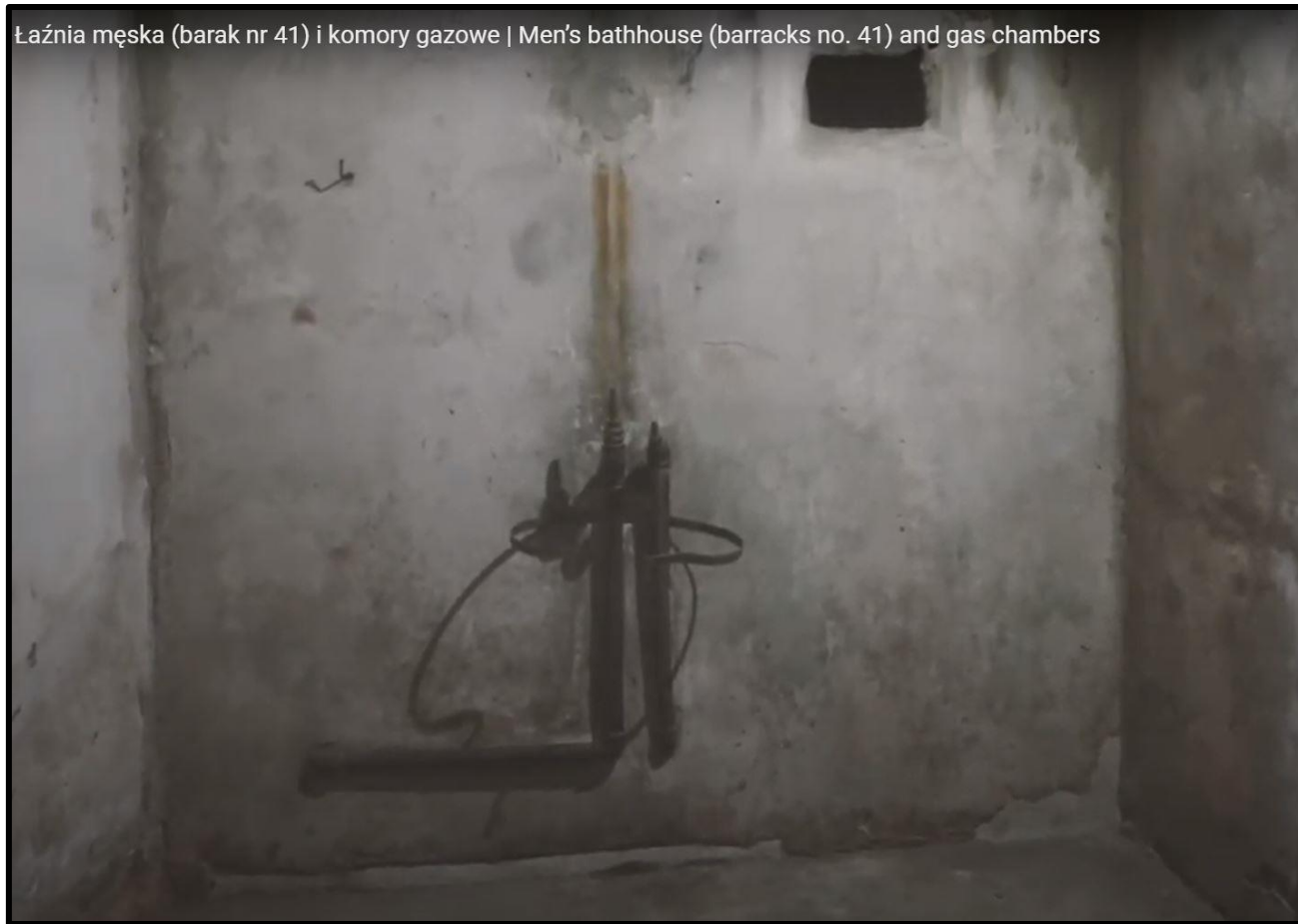
Modern Day Image of Tanks



R14 from B41 Exit

The pipe in this image is connected to the pipe inside "A" Chamber.

Update as of Spring 2021, CO2 Tanks were Removed from R14



Source: 2021 Majdanek State Museum website video. These tanks were returned on or before May 26, 2021.

Watch the Pressure Potential of Gas Cylinders

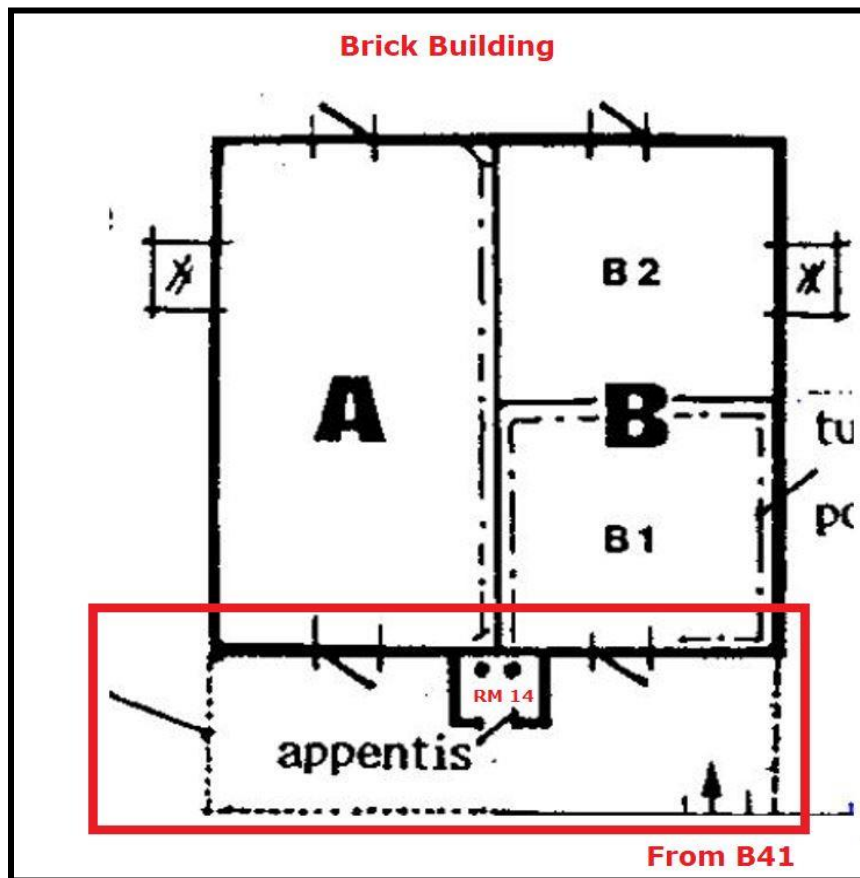
- ▶ Watch Youtube video from the 0:45 second mark. (Must see video)
- ▶ Link to Video: [air tank missile wow – YouTube](#)
- ▶ Be sure to read the comments in this video also



The purpose of providing a link to this video is to demonstrate to those people who do not have an understanding of the pressure potential within these tanks. These tanks are heavy and could fill these rooms in seconds with a gas. Therefore, the piping layout in “A” and B1 Chambers are unnecessary to gas people to death. A simple pipe sticking out of the wall would be more than enough to fill these two rooms with CO gas swiftly.

You can use Keyword: ‘Air tank missile wow’ to locate video on You Tube if you are reading this on PDF format.

Connecting Room at B41



- ▶ The walls indicated by the dotted lines did not exist when the Germans occupied this facility up to July 23rd 1944. See following slides for a visual explanation. Drawing on the left indicates the official narrative flow of inmates from B41. I will show that the inmate flow process was actually into B41 at via this doorway. By putting up the walls, the museum covers up the actual process of delousing and instead promotes homicidal activities at this site.
- ▶ When the Germans occupied this facility, there was a canopy above, and the entire Brick Building was under the canopy and in the open air. See following photos.

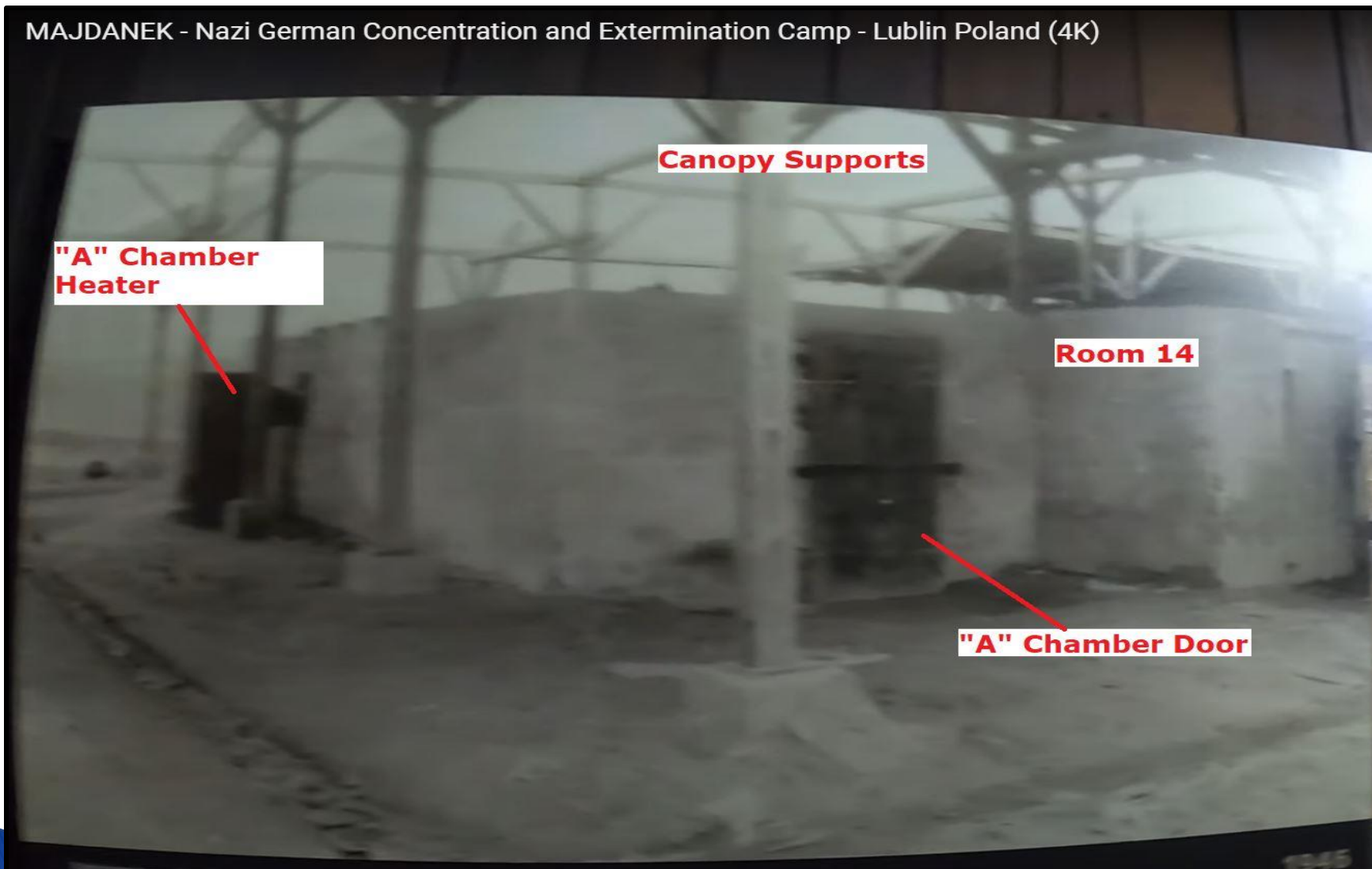
Source: Mr. Eric Hunt's video "The Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth."

Scope of the Connecting Room

Connecting Room Notes

Majdanek Brick Building 1946

MAJDANEK - Nazi German Concentration and Extermination Camp - Lublin Poland (4K)



Source: Majdanek State Museum B43 wall.

Remodeling of the B41 Structure



Before 2021 Remodeling



After 2021 Remodeling

Before the 2021 remodeling of this structure between B41 and Brick Building, it was constructed to give the impression it existed there back when the Germans occupied Majdanek in the 1940s, and promote the argument that incoming inmates entered B41 from the opposite end of the building and ultimately gassed in the Brick Building.

Interior of Connecting Room



Looking from East



Looking from West

Remember that this area was in the open air and covered by a canopy when the Germans occupied Majdanek.

Difference in Wood Used at B41



Notice the difference in wood material and construction method between "East Wall" and "B41 Wall".

Actual Image in July 1944



Note: For ease of viewing purposes, the canopy is not shown.

Source: Mr. Eric Hunt's Majdanek video.

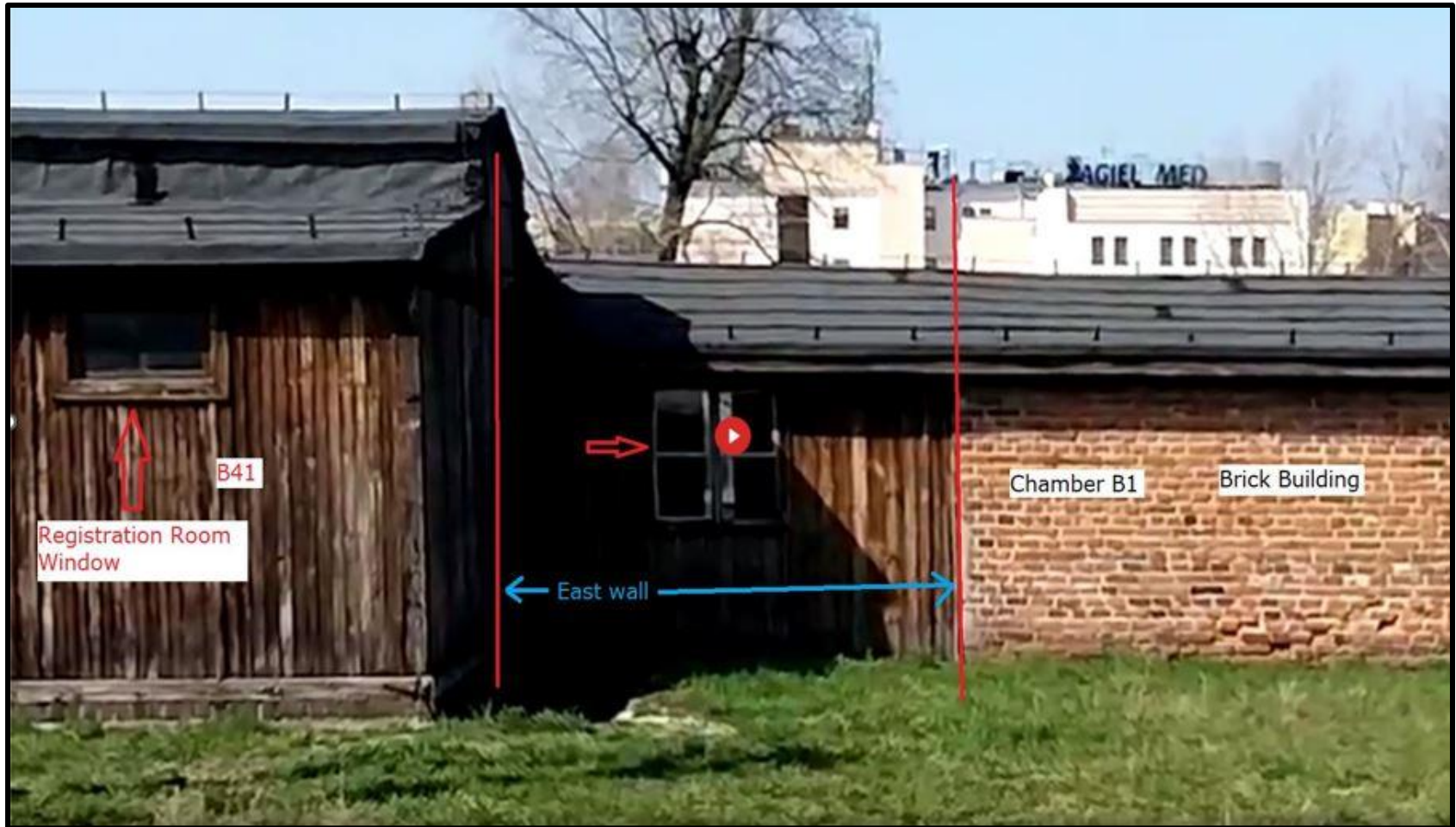
Current Image of B41 (2021)



Note: For ease of viewing purposes, the canopy is not shown.

Source: Mr. Eric Hunt's Majdanek video.

Image of B41 Connecting Wall until 2021



Note the lumber materials used to make the east wall gives a false impression that it existed back when the Germans occupied Majdanek, and incoming inmates must have entered B41 from the opposite end of the building.

Current Look of the Connecting Wall



Image taken from a September 11, 2022 You Tube posted video. Could this be the museum's way of telling the truth here? I must admit the Majdanek Museum does not make it look like it was there in the 1940s.

*Majdanek Website and East Wall


**Państwowe Muzeum
na Majdanku**

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EN ▾

chamber which - if people were murdered here - would greatly complicate the execution procedure. The second argument concerns the chamber's internal arrangement. It had a makeshift finish, irregular shape and adjoined not only the bathhouse, but also two other rooms, and had a total of three doors.

Proof does, however, exist that this chamber was used for disinfecting clothing using Zyklon B. On a plan for the rebuilding of gas chambers, this room was marked as a changing room (Ankleideraum). This is certainly not a camouflage term since chambers in the bunkers (known to be used for murderous purposes) shown in this document are signed as 'existing gas chambers.' One of the notes concerning sanitary conditions in the camp, dated 10 May 1943, states that disinfection 'is situated in the changing room of the east wing and, in order to improve efficiency, is supposed to be enhanced by building a separate chamber under the roof [i.e. in the bunker]' [APMM, Photocopies, XIX-42, c. 2-3]; a reference to the chamber in barracks No. 41. The way disinfection was performed there has also been described in detail in the memoirs of Ozeslaw Skoraczyński, who was among the prisoners working - as he puts it - on 'gassing' prisoner clothes and SS men's underwear.

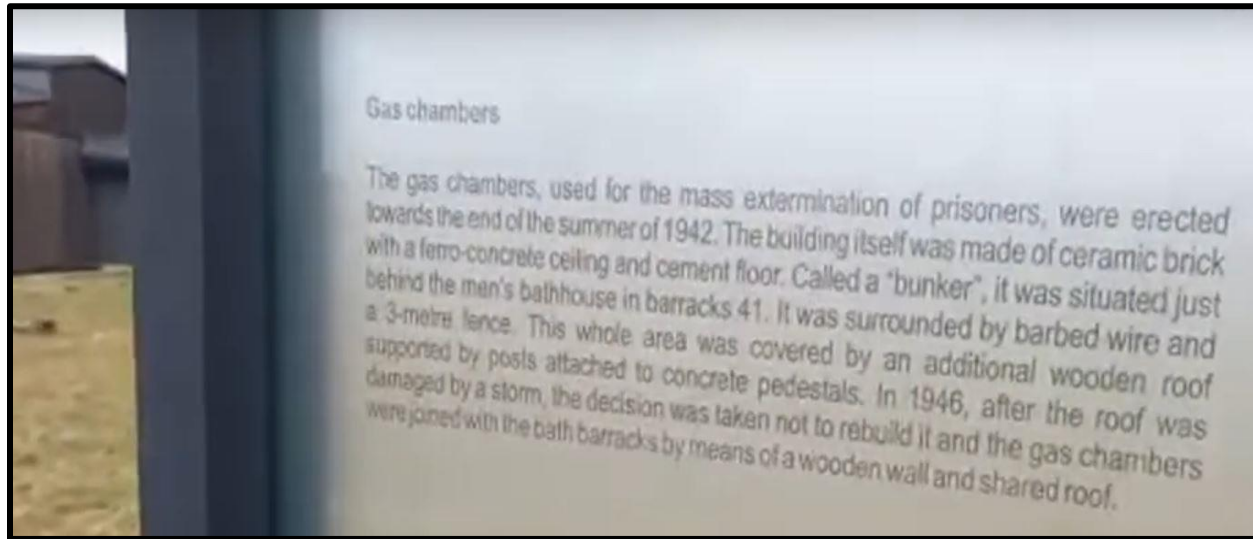
Jean-Claude Pressac, who analyzed the use of gas chambers at Majdanek, claims that the most significant argument determining whether the so-called makeshift gas chamber was used for killing people is finding out whether a window, visible today in that room, existed there during the camp's operations. Indeed, this window is not visible on a photograph of the bathhouse taken in 1942. Most likely it was added after the war, during the initial repair work, when the bathhouse barracks were connected to the bunker and the entire structure covered with a common roof.

Another issue yet to be satisfactorily explained is whether, at Majdanek, people were murdered in a specially-converted truck. Alexander Donat has described seeing a covered truck on the grounds of the camp's automobile park (Fahrbereitschaft) used - according to him - for killing people with carbon monoxide. Information about the gassing with automobile fumes of 60 Jewish women from Majdanek picked out during a selection carried out between January and May 1943 is also mentioned in the indictment of Hackmann and nine other members of Majdanek's SS personnel.

Source: Majdanek State Museum Website

***This Majdanek Museum web page confirms Eric Hunt's argument that the walls were not there when the Germans occupied this camp.**

*Sign Concerning East Wall at Majdanek



Source: Sign is located at the Majdanek Camp entrance.

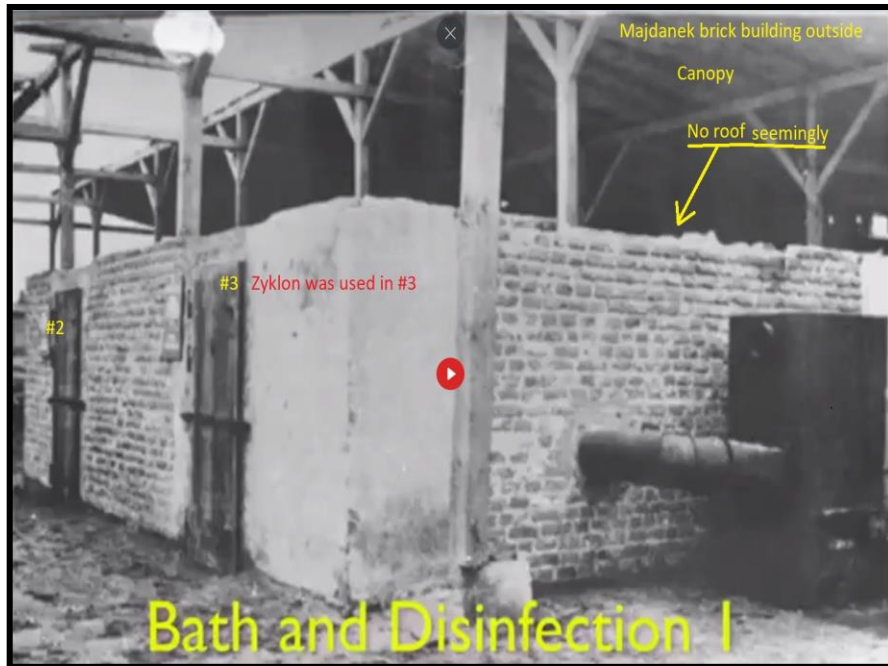
Sign Reads:

"In 1946, after the roof was damaged by a storm, the decision was taken not to rebuild it, and the gas chambers were joined with the bath barracks by means of a wooden wall and the shared roof."

Note: The only barrack that was joined was B41. Here "Barracks" should be singular as in barrack.

***This Majdanek Museum sign confirms Eric Hunt's argument that the walls were not there when the Germans occupied this camp.**

Brick Building Then and Now



Brick Building Then



Brick Building Now

Brick Building Then and Now



Brick Building Then



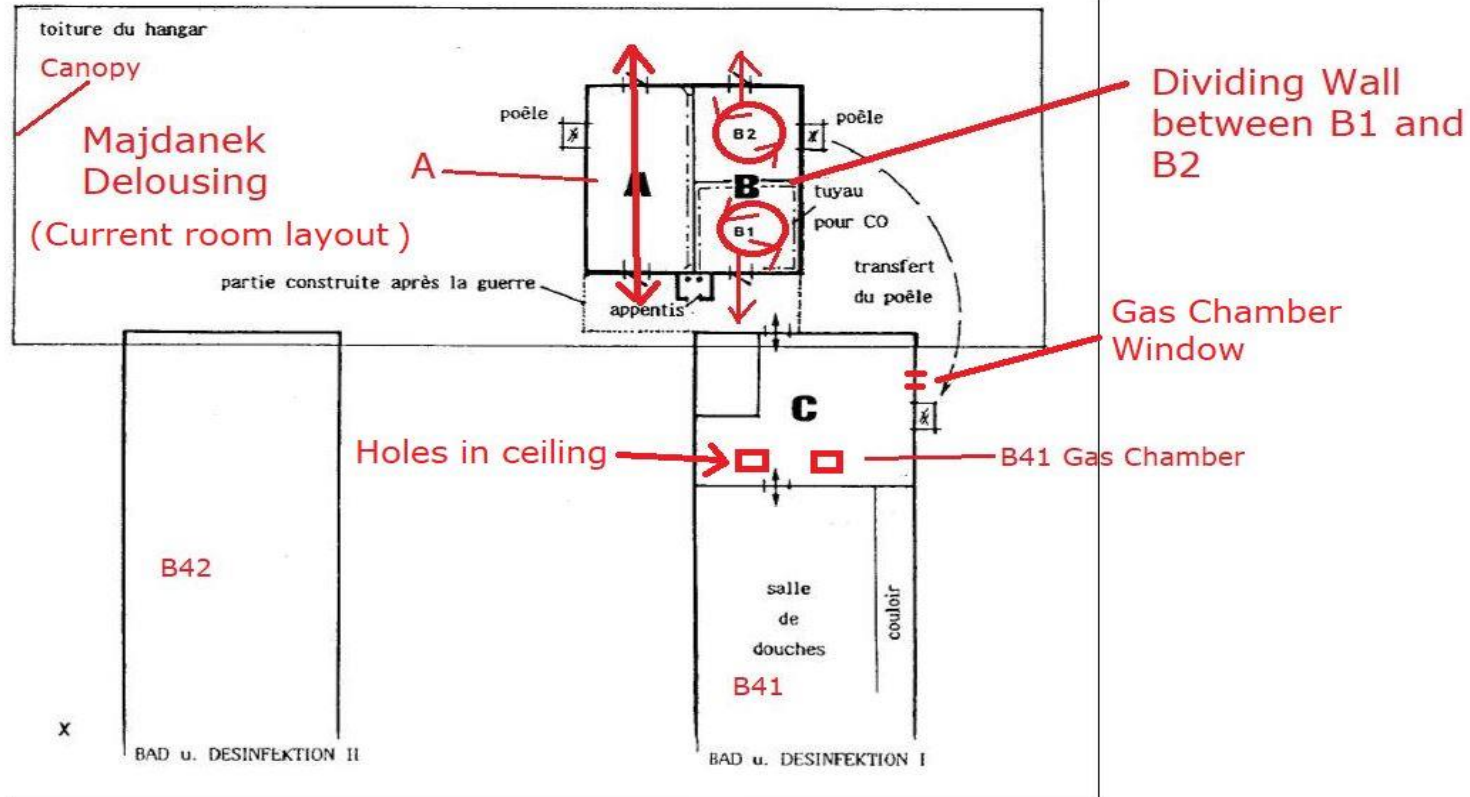
Brick Building Now

Note:

1. Absence of the canopy, only cement bases remain.
2. The roof of the Brick Building now has a slanted roof.
3. A needed drainage excavation in front of the doors was done in 1965.

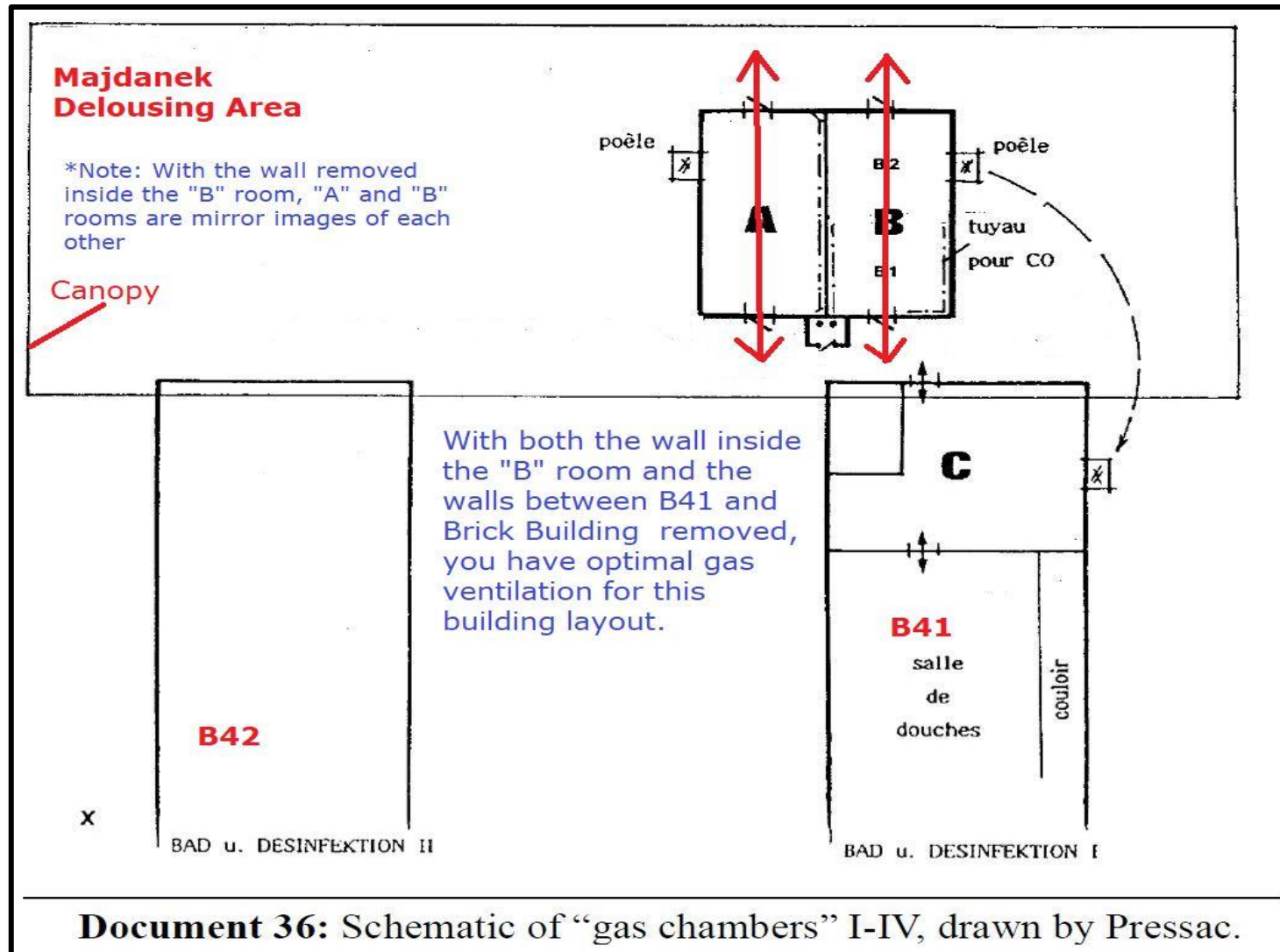
Ventilation of Chambers B1 and B2

With the dividing wall present between B1 and B2, the ability to ventilate the room diminishes since there is no cross breeze. For gassing there is no advantage to having this wall. Chamber A will still have a natural breeze since there is no obstruction.

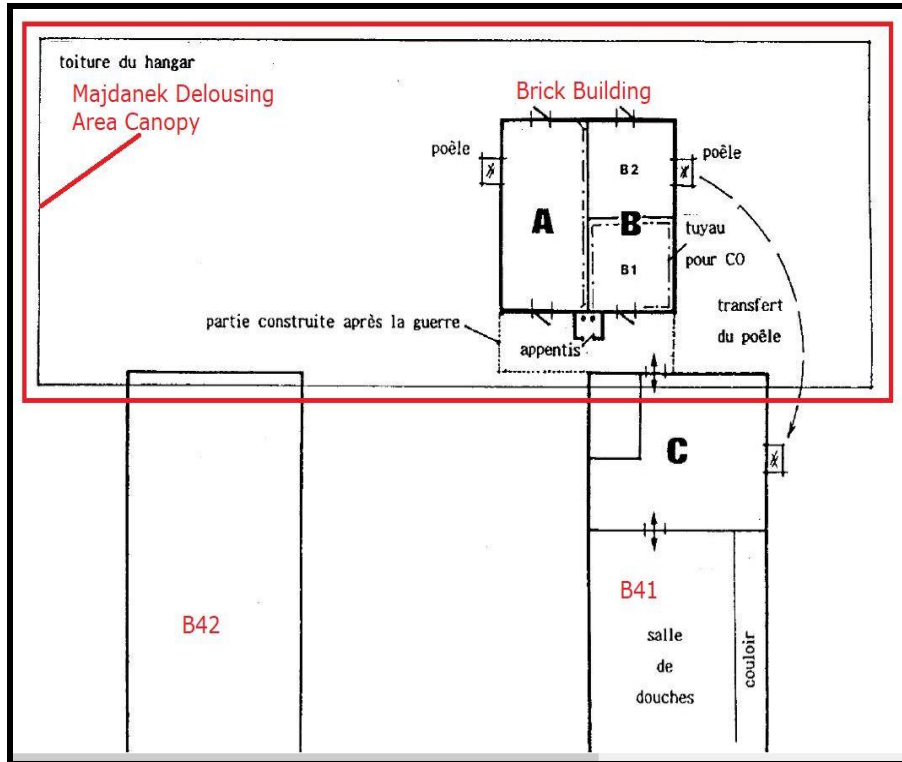


Document 36: Schematic of “gas chambers” I-IV, drawn by Pressac.
 Source: Jean-Claude Pressac, “Les carences et incohérences du rapport Leuchter,” in: *Jour J*, December 12, 1988, p. X.

Optimal Ventilation Arrangement



Majdanek Delousing Canopy

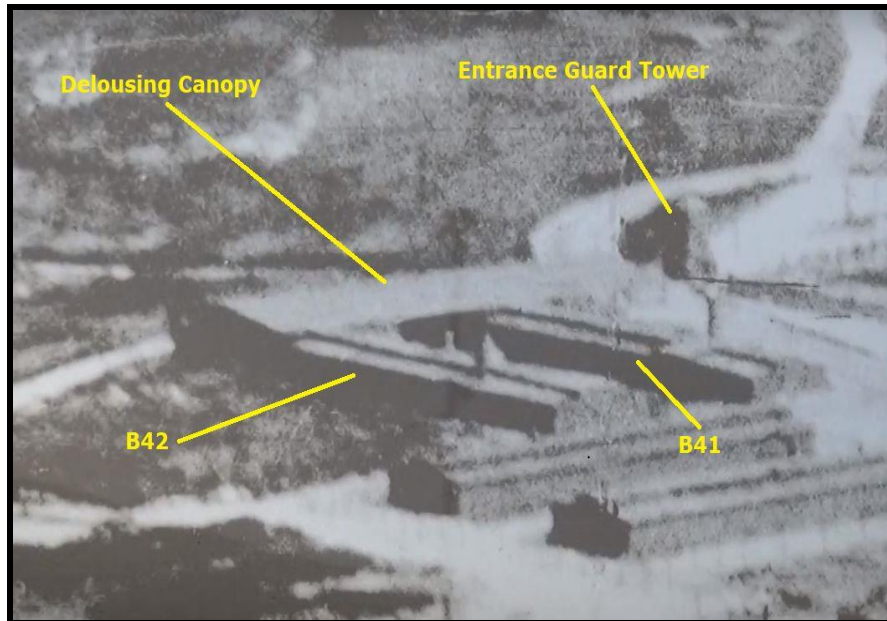


- ▶ This 60m x 18m x 5m canopy was made so clothing can air out after a Zyklon delousing treatment regardless of rain or snow.
- ▶ The concrete support bases are the only remnants of the canopy. The wood part of the structure was said to have been damaged beyond repair due to a storm.
- ▶ This canopy was built in about August or September of 1942.

Majdanek Delousing Canopy

Canopy Notes

Photos of the Canopy

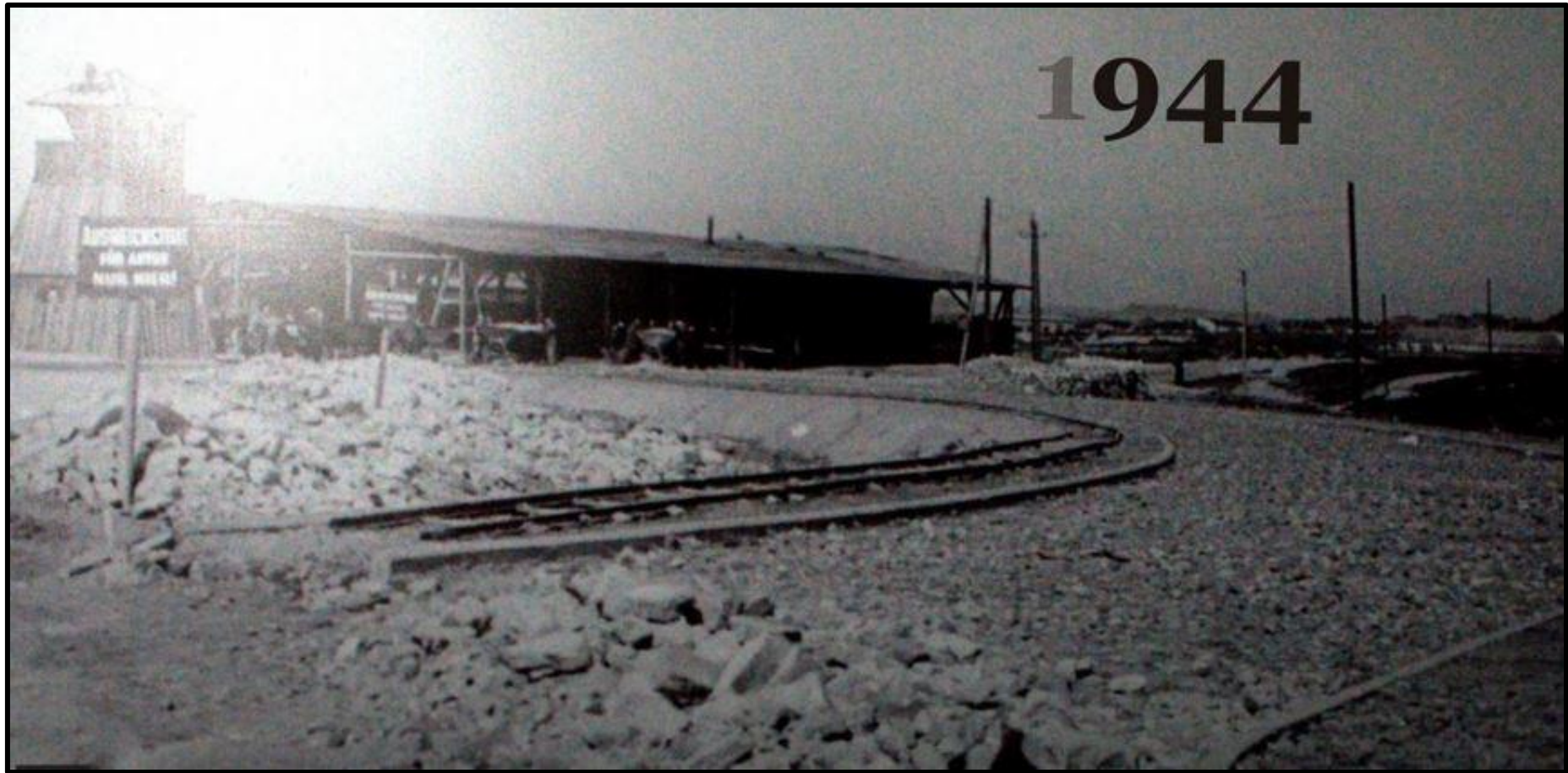


View of the Canopy

View of the Canopy

The canopy was used for airing out deloused fabrics regardless of rain or snow.

Majdanek Delousing Canopy



B41, B42, and Canopy Frontal View

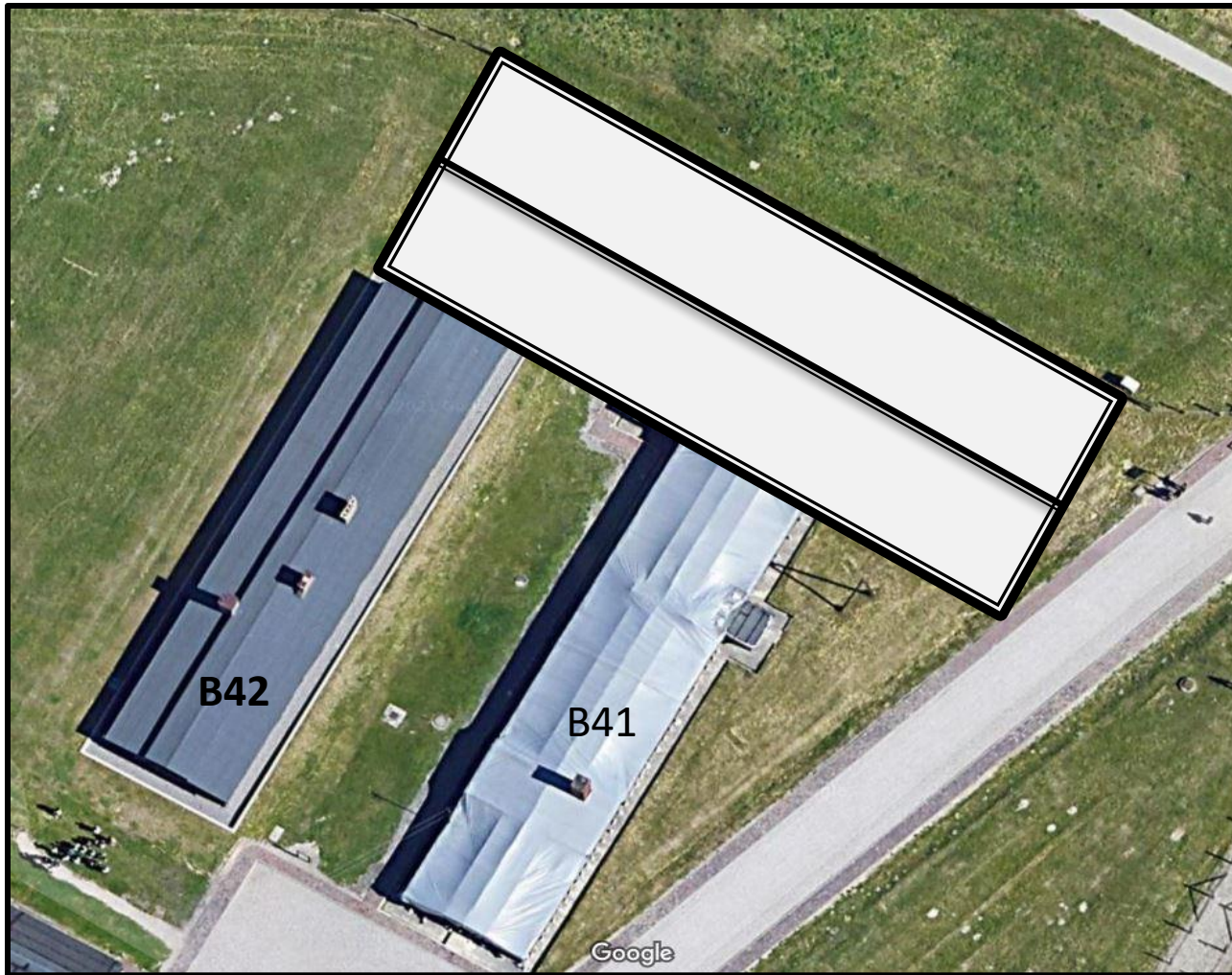


Compare Canopies



**Note the similarities of these two facilities.
Source: Mr. Eric Hunt's Majdanek video.**

Delousing Canopy Coverage



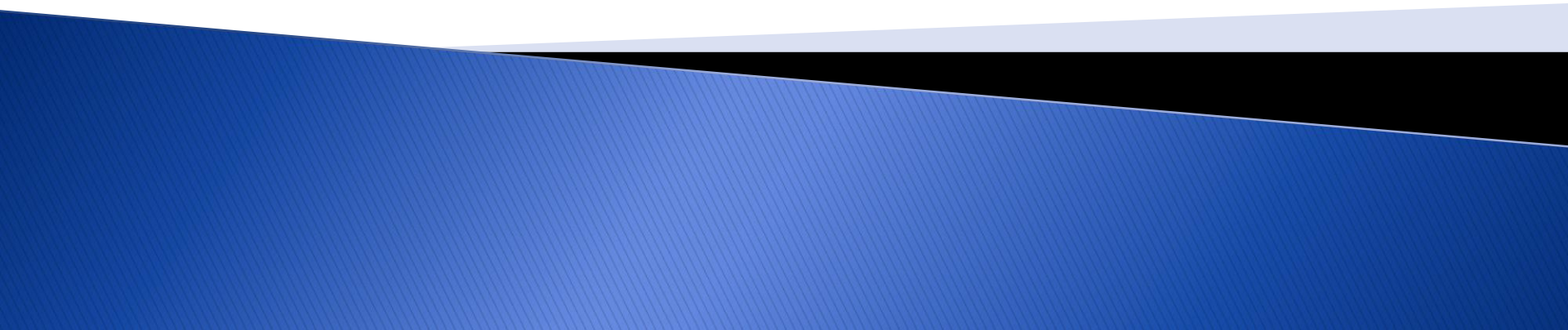
Delousing Area Without Canopy



Note the concrete base supports.

Majdanek Part 2

B42, New Crematoria, and Various Other Issues



5. Building 42 Majdanek Tour (B42)



**This is just a wall at B42 Majdanek.
Nothing to see here....Right?**

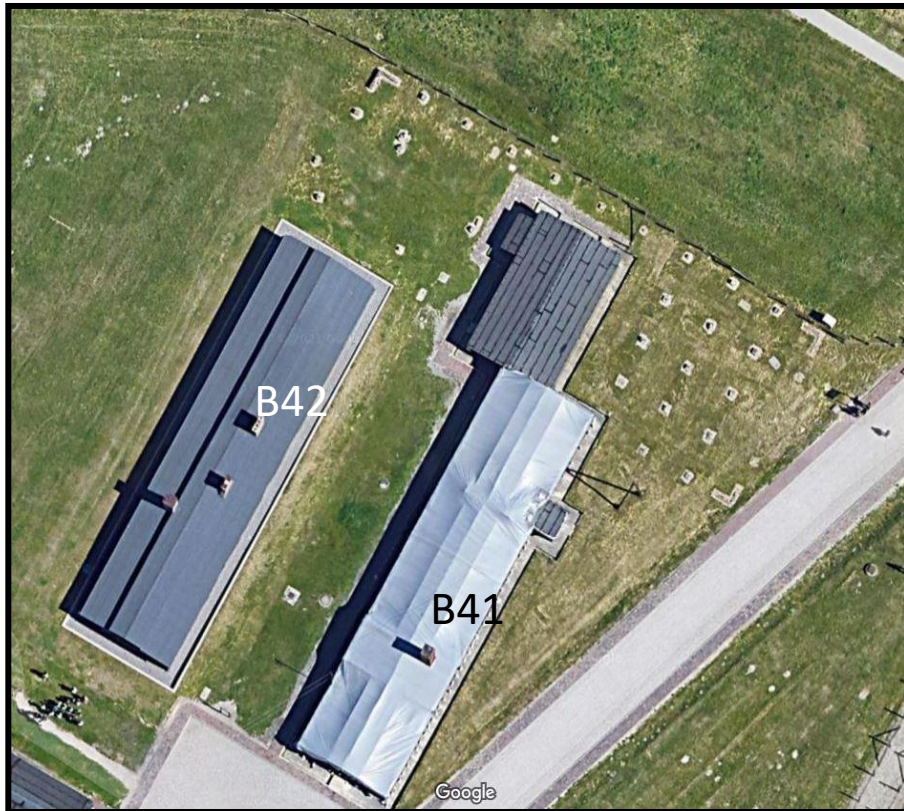


Wrong! (See Next Slide)

B42 when the Germans Occupied Majdanek



Majdanek B42 Female Delousing



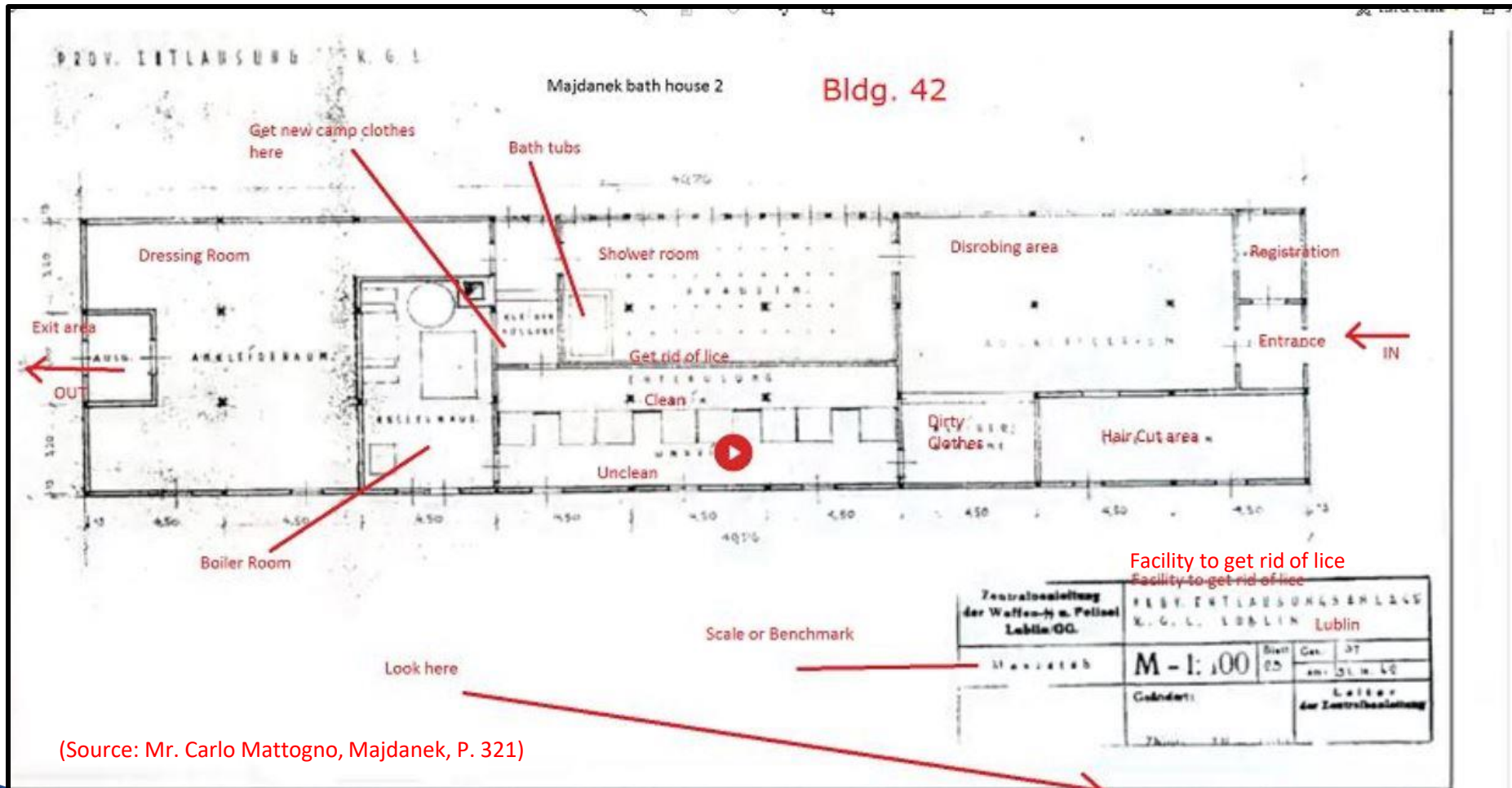
- ▶ B42 was the delousing facility for women and small children.
- ▶ B42 runs parallel to the B41 facility for men.
- ▶ B42 was closed to tourist for many decades. It was recently opened in spring of 2021. I shall take you for a tour of the interior of this building. However, I would like to discuss some aspects from the exterior prior.
- ▶ Unlike B41, There were no claims of human gassings carried out inside this building.
- ▶ It is said that selection of who lives and who goes to the gas chambers was conducted inside this building. This is indicated by the interior signage.
- ▶ Study the following blue print drawing from March 31st 1942. The B42 building layout will disclose the actual inmate delousing process direction at Majdanek B41 also.

Location of B42

B42 Notes

1942 Blue Print Drawing of B42

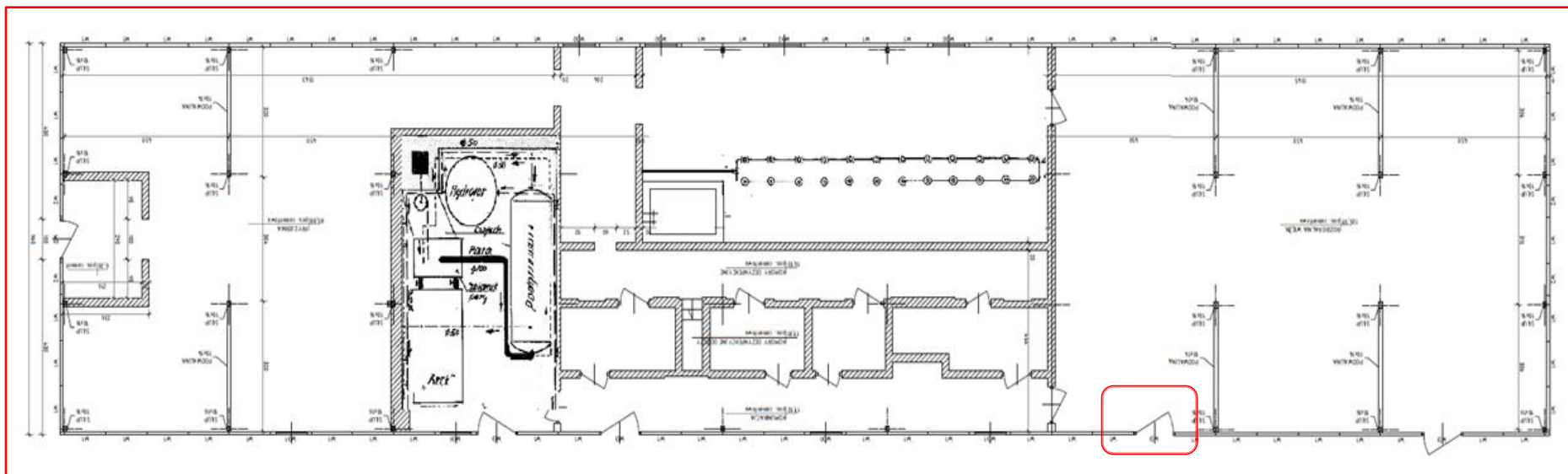
(Note: All vocabulary on this document was translated by a German lawyer.)



(Source: Mr. Carlo Mattogno, Majdanek, P. 321)

Document 30: Diagram by the POW Camp Lublin's Central Construction Office, March 31, 1942, *Temp. De-lousing POW Camp*. Source: WAPL, sygn. Central Construction Office, 41, p. 5.

Modern day B42 blue print submitted by the Majdanek State Museum



Issues of this blue print drawing

- Two doors on lower right-hand side are mislabeled
- No indication of Registration room window and entrance
- There were 40 shower heads, not 20 shower heads. One water temperature valve is missing
- Tub orientation incorrect
- Doorway indicated by red square was not there when the Germans occupied this camp

Views of B42 Before and Now



B42 Before



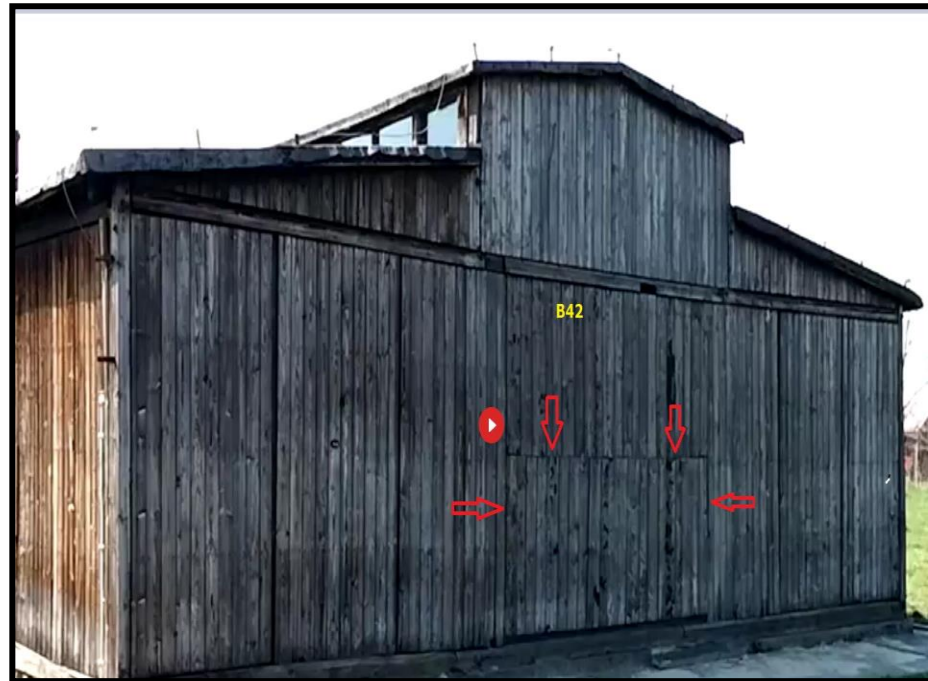
B42 Now

B42 Entrance Before and Now



The lower part of this structure is made of brick and mortar

B42 Entrance Then

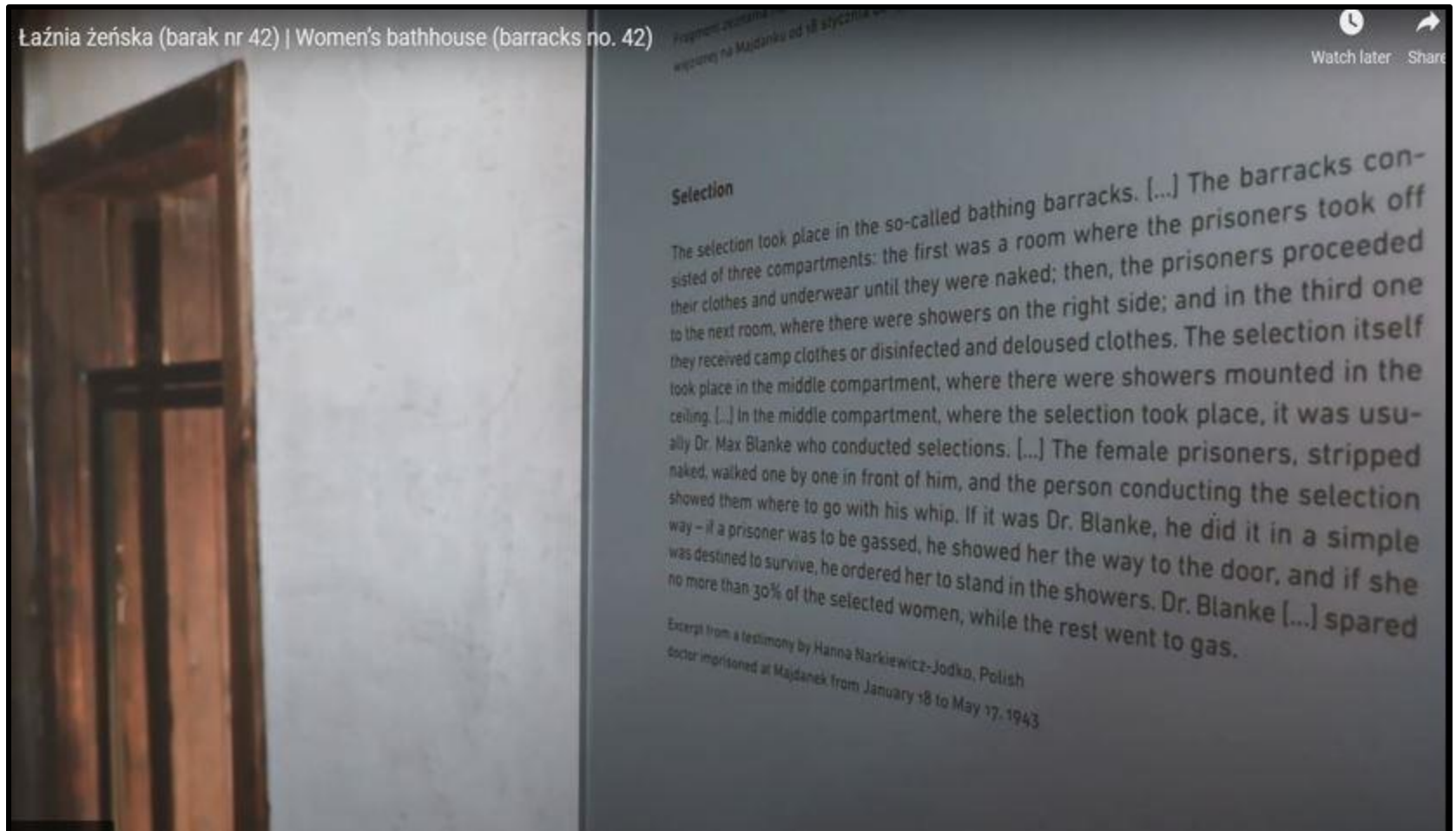


B42 Entrance Now

Extermination Building at Concentration Camp (Above left caption)

“Extermination building at concentration camp. A door leads to the gas chamber in the Extermination building at Majdanek, a Nazi concentration camp and extermination camp in operation during World War 2. Up to 1,500,000 prisoners died while confined at the camp. 1988, Lublin, Poland. (Photo by Ira Nowinski/Corbis/VCG via Getty Images)”

Sign Located Inside B42



Why Does all this Matter?

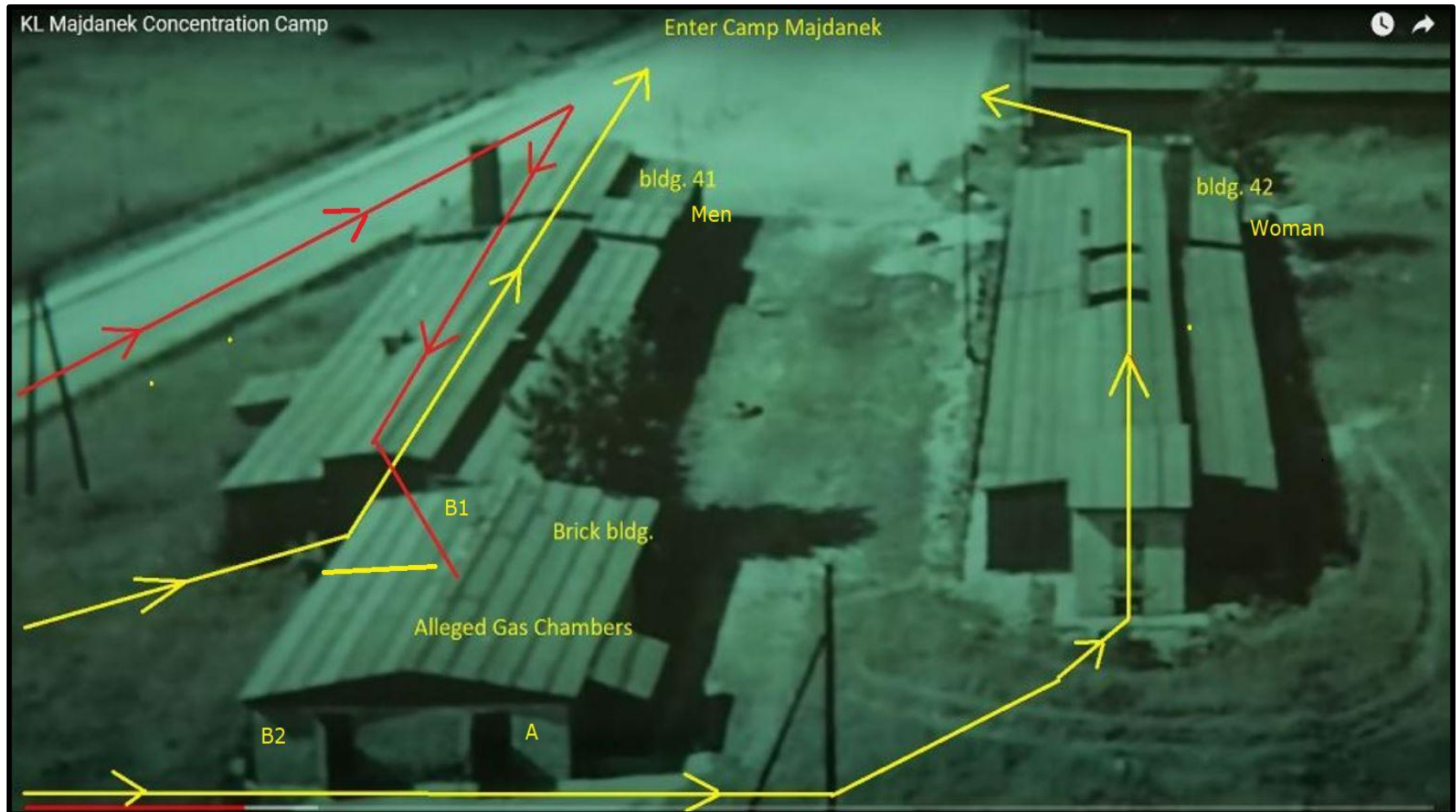


- ▶ In order to sell the homicidal process at the Majdanek Camp, the museum shows the inmates entering the building in the opposite direction to what it really was. The whole homicidal narrative would go up in smoke if the actual entrances to B41 and B42 are as indicated in yellow arrows in the next slide.
- ▶ As you can see, there have been many changes to the buildings both inside and out in an attempt to convince the gullible tourist that the Germans were conducting mass murder at this camp. When in fact, the Germans were trying to save inmate lives by operating these buildings as delousing and bathing facilities.

View from Inside B42

Why Does this Matter?

Is Eric Hunt's Process Direction Argument Correct?

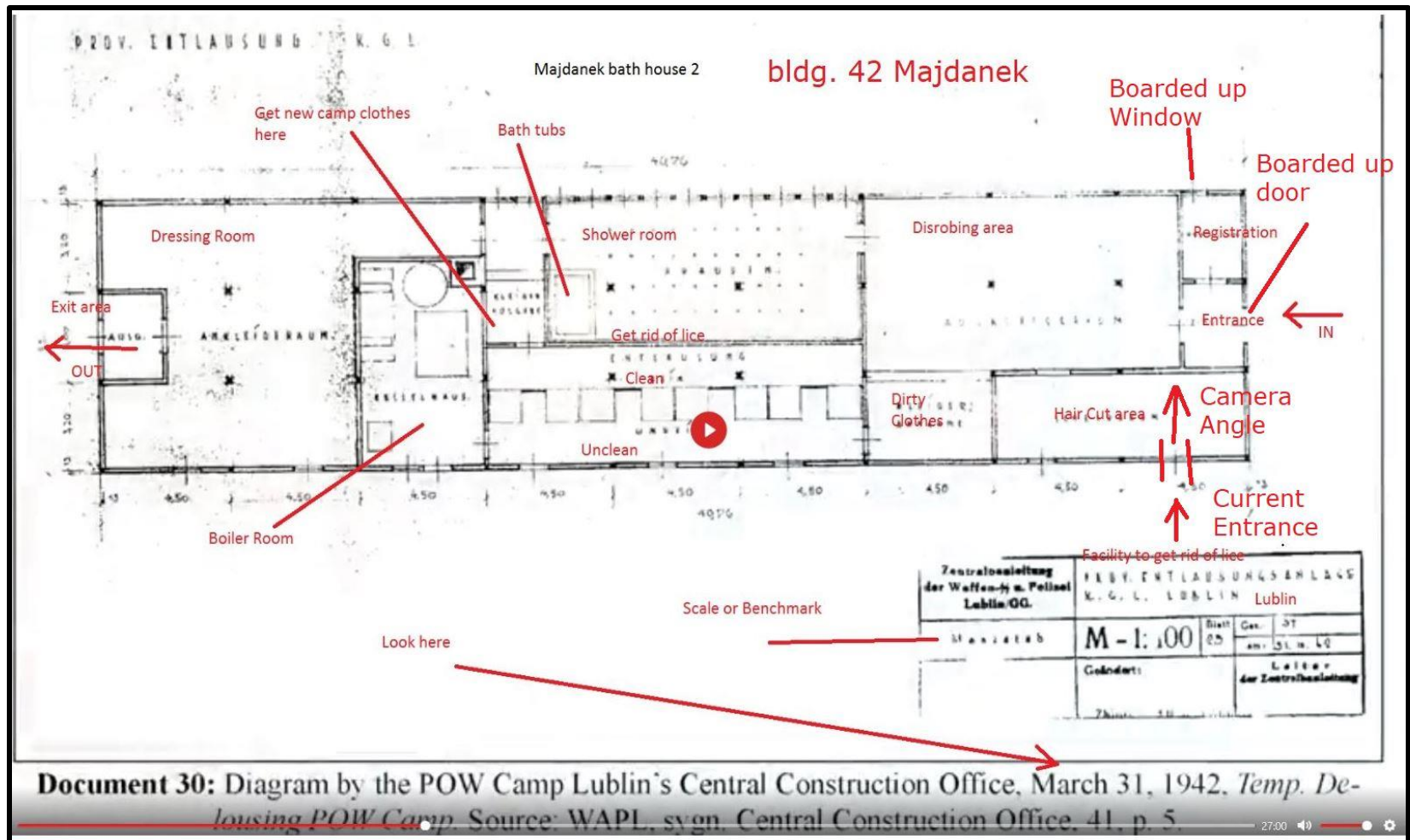


Interior Tour of B42

MAJDANEK - Nazi German Concentration and Extermination Camp - Lublin Poland (4K)



Camera Angle Entrance Image at B42



Note 'Camera Angle' and arrow to reference next slide.

Camera Angle from Entrance of B42



B42 Outside View of Actual Entrance and Registration Room

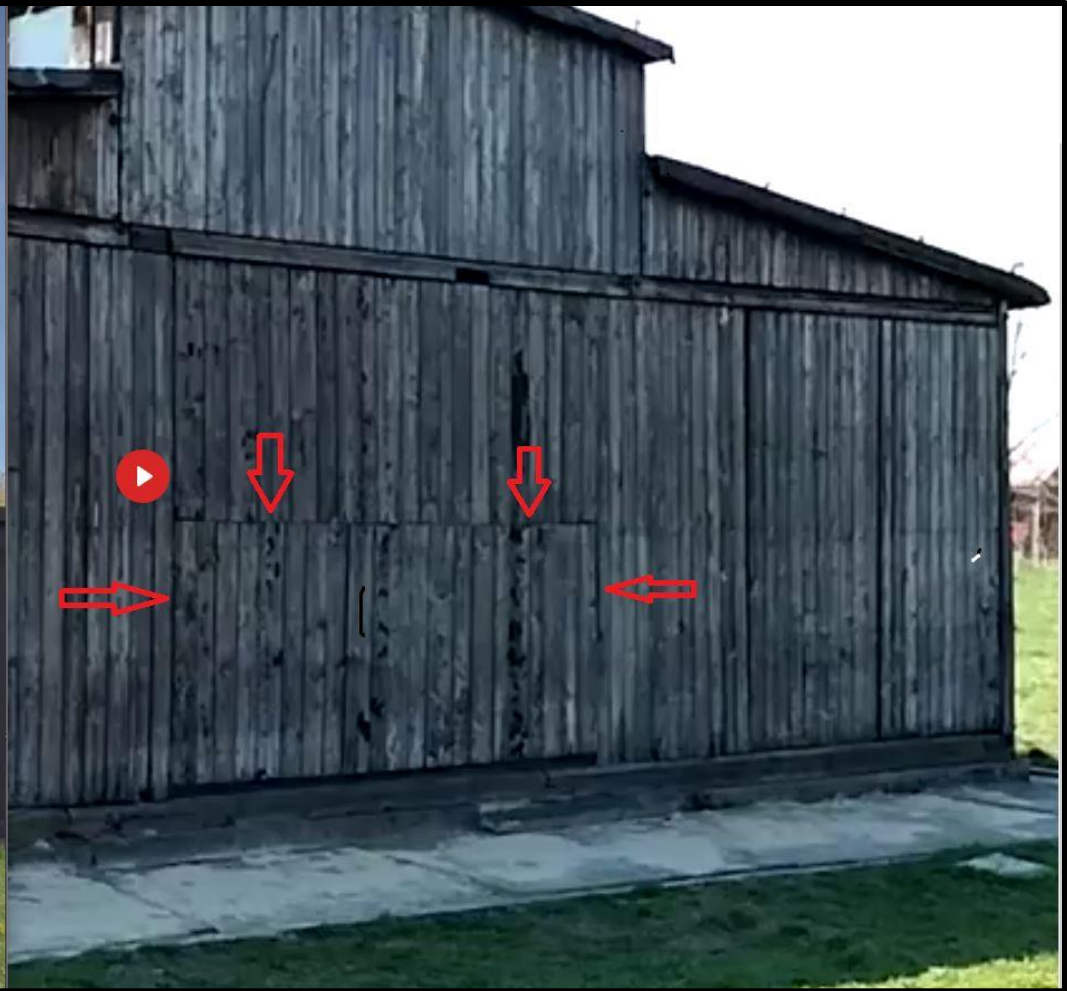


B42 Doorway is now less visible

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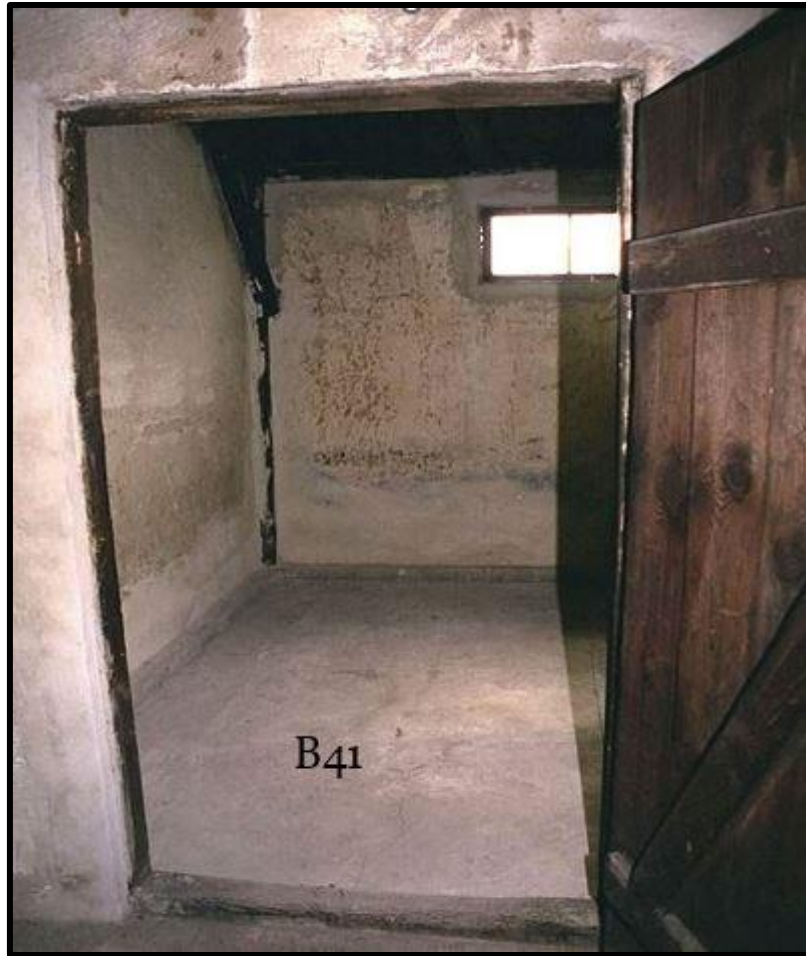
After the 2021 remodeling



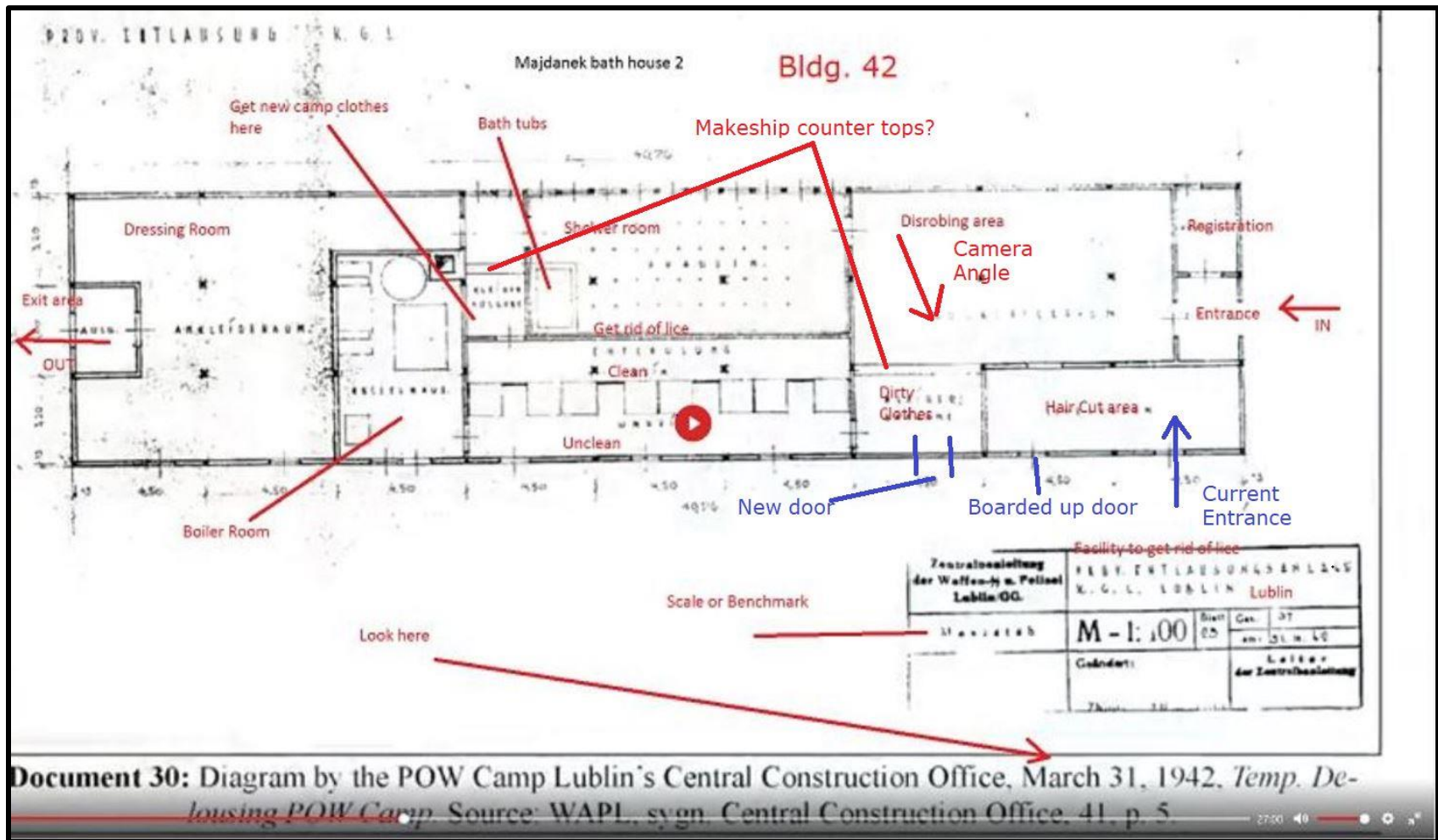
Before the 2021 remodeling

Photo on right was sourced from May 22, 2023 YouTube video

B41 and B42 Registration Room and Window



Camera Angle Towards the Exit



Note 'Camera Angle' and arrow to reference next slide.

Camera Angle Towards the New Exit

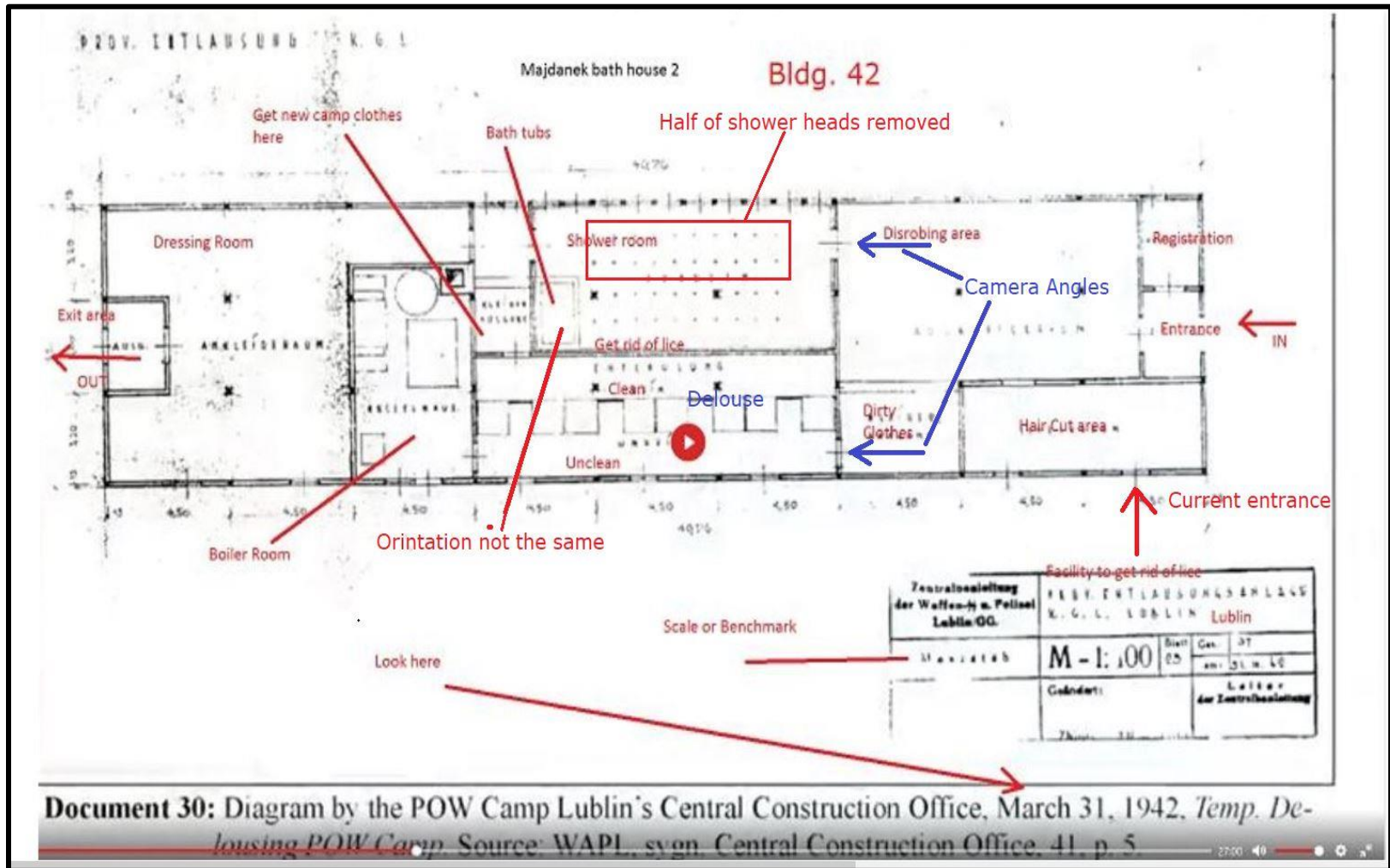




Camera Angle of B42 Actual Entrance



View of Delousing and Shower Area



Note 'Camera Angle' and arrows to reference next 3 slides.

B42 Female Shower and Bath Area



- Note:**
1. Half the shower heads and plumbing were removed.
 2. Water temperature control valve was removed from wall.
 3. Tub orientation different from March 1942 drawing.
 4. Windows are up high shows concern for a woman's privacy?

Majdanek Shower Head at Dallas Texas Holocaust Museum

Confirmed by the Majdanek State Museum, this shower head came from this B42 women's shower room.

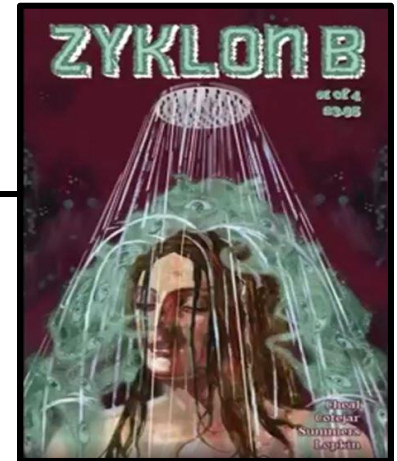
Saved by **Uploaded by user**

Usa Trip

This shower head, which was donated to the Dallas Holocaust Museum/Center for Education and Tolerance, was part of the Majdanek concentration and extermination camp on the southeastern outskirts of the city of Lublin, Poland.

Dallas Holocaust Museum/Center for Education and Tolerance
 199 followers

[Usa Trip](#)
[Lest We Forget](#)
[Anne Frank](#)
[Poland](#)
[Dallas](#)
[Museum](#)



I wonder if it is stated in Dallas that only water flowed through this shower head to help save lives? Here are mind games by associating death showers and Zyklon B? Do you recall the Zyklon B propaganda slide earlier in this presentation? If not, see above. In June 2022, I inquired at the Dallas Museum and got no reply as to the historical significants of this shower head.

B42 Delousing Hallway (Unclean Side)

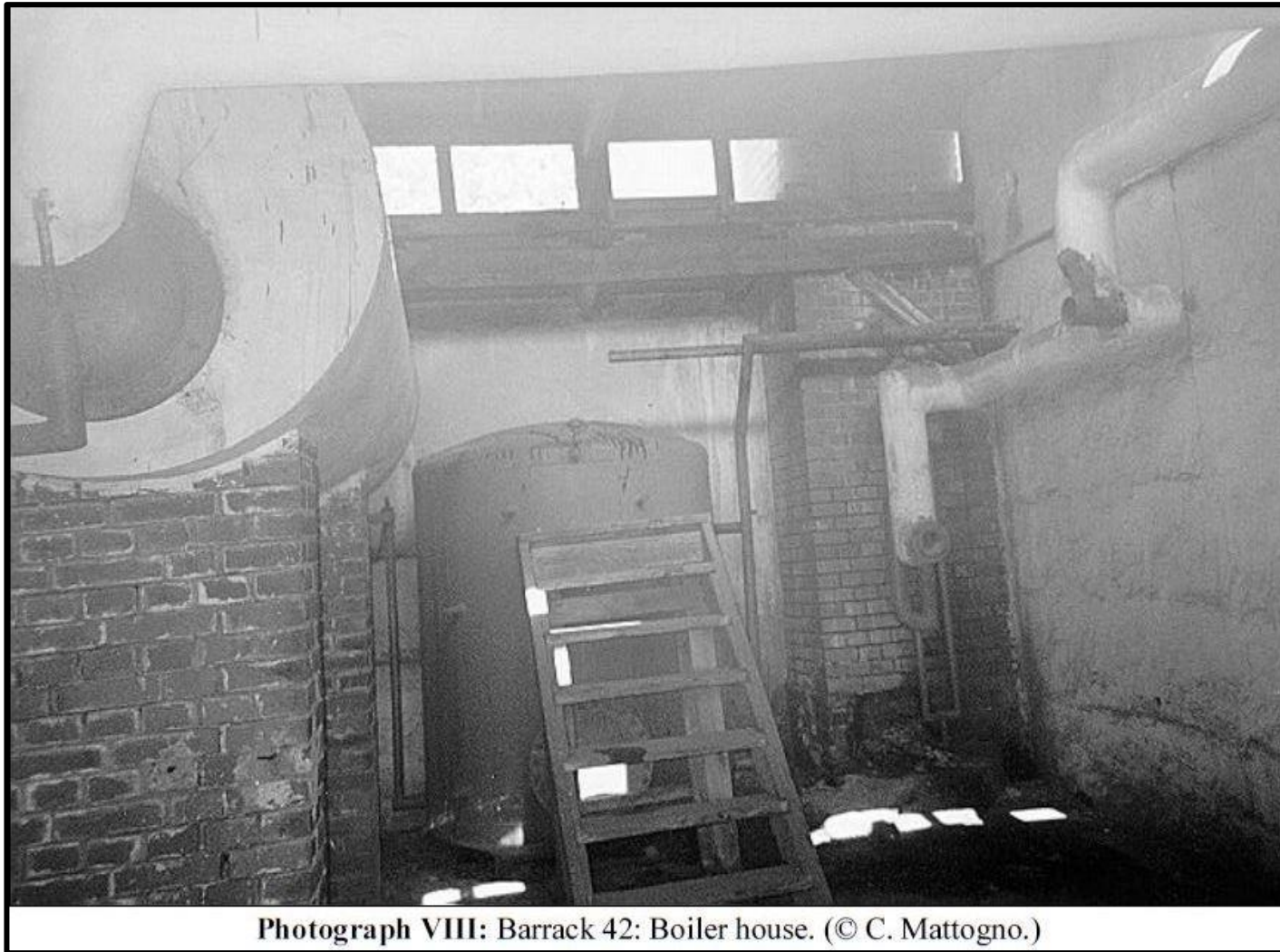


Images of Delousing Chambers Inside B42



Rare images of delousing closets not found on the Internet

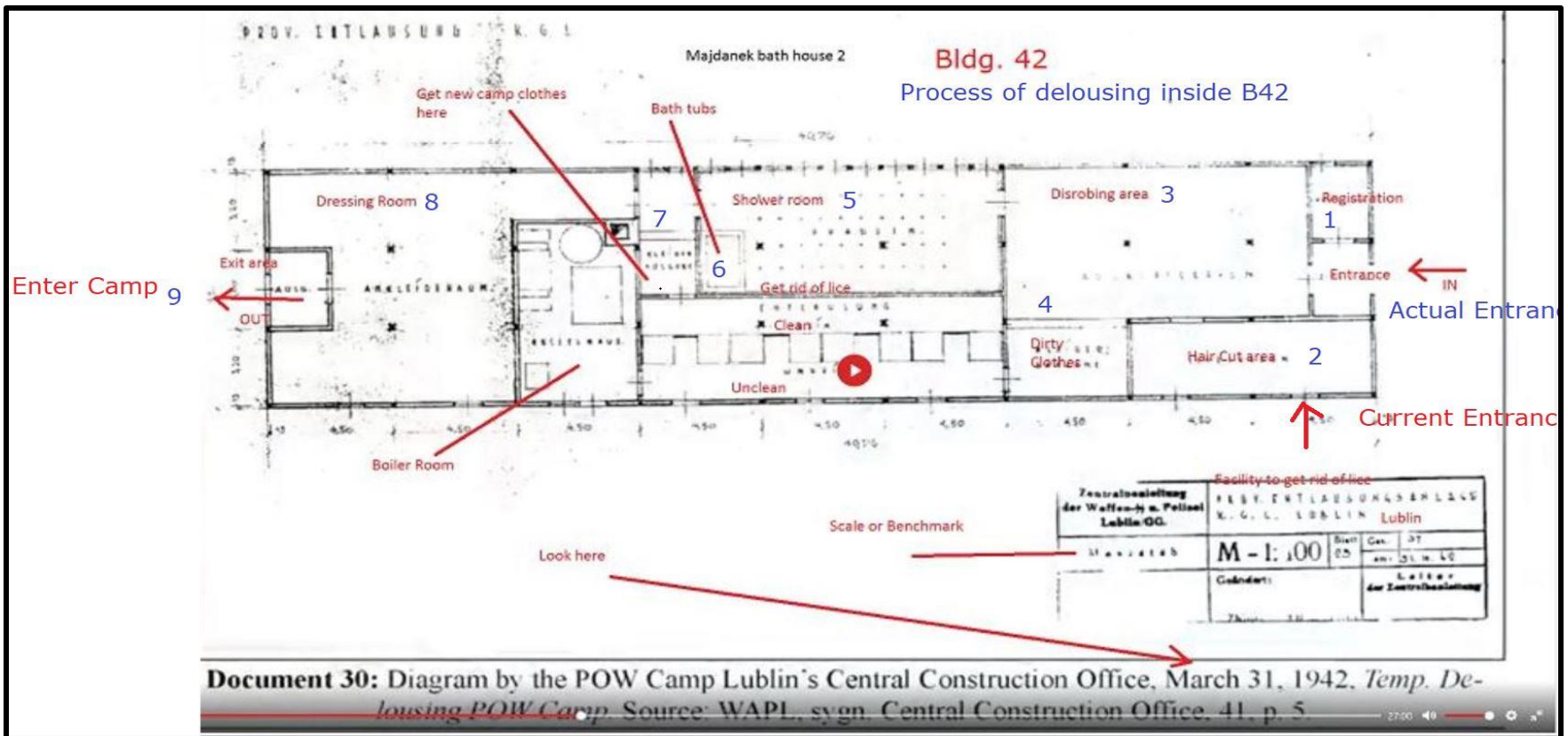
Image of the B42 Boiler Room



Photograph VIII: Barrack 42: Boiler house. (© C. Mattogno.)

This was infrastructure for preserving the lives of inmates.

Inmate Delousing Process in B42



Delousing Process:

- 1: Register
- 2: *Haircut
- 3: *Disrobe
- 4: *Drop Off Clothes
- 5: Shower
- 6: Dunk In Tub
- 7: Pickup Clothes
- 8: Dry and Dress
- 9: Enter Camp

***If entire body was shaven, then #2, #3, and possible #4 would change order.**

PROV. INTLAUSUNG K.G.L.

Majdanek bath house 2

Bldg. 42

Process of delousing clothing

Get new camp clothes here

Bath tubs

Dressing Room

Shower room

Disrobing area

Registration

Entrance

IN

Delousing Chamber

Get rid of lice

Clean

Unclean

Dirty Clothes

Hair/Cut area

Exit area

OUT

Boiler Room

Scale or Benchmark

Look here

Zentralanstellung der Waffen- u. Polizei Lublin GG.	PROV. INTLAUSUNG K.G.L. LUBLIN	Lublin
M - 1: 100	Blatt 05	Gen. 37
Geändert:	am. 31. 10. 42	Leiter der Zentralanstellung

Document 30: Diagram by the POW Camp Lublin's Central Construction Office, March 31, 1942, *Temp. De-lousing POW Camp*. Source: WAPL, sygn. Central Construction Office, 41, p. 5.

Document 30: Diagram by the POW Camp Lublin's Central Construction Office, March 31, 1942, *Temp. Dehousing POW Camp*. Source: WAPL, sygn. Central Construction Office, 41, p. 5.

Problems of the Claimed Direction of the Majdanek Delousing Process for Dummies

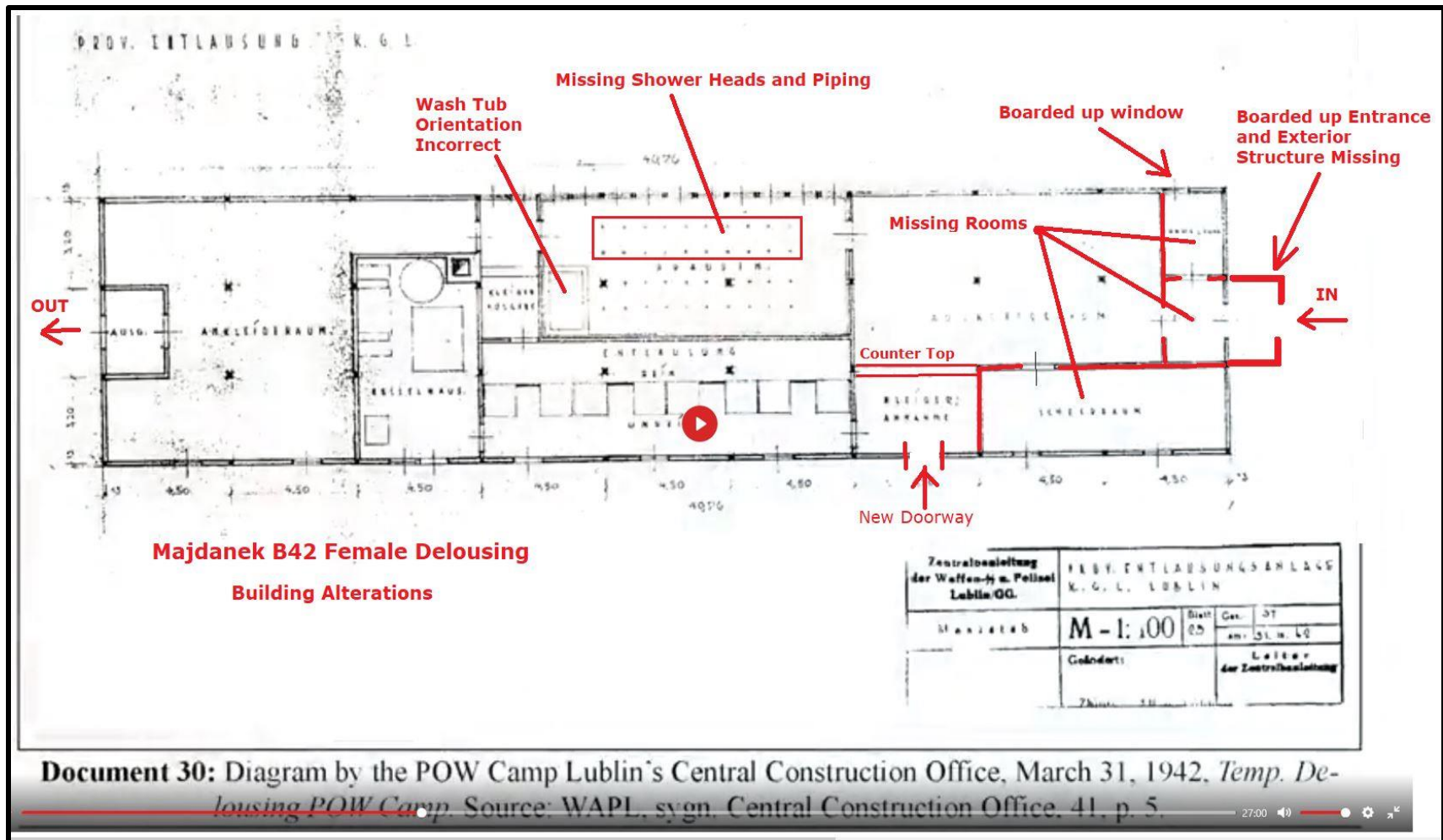
The key here is examining the layout of the Majdanek B42 interior and the location of the different station functions carried out within this building.

See B42 drawing provided. If you came into this building to be deloused from the "Camp Side" of the building, you will run into two problems:

1. Take note of the location of "Clean" and "Unclean" on the drawing. Ask yourself a question... Would you give up "Clean" clothes to get back "Unclean" clothes after a shower if the intent here is to be deloused?
2. Ask yourself this question....Would it be more beneficial to have your head shaved before or after a shower? Seems to me, it would have been more beneficial to have your head shaved BEFORE showering, that way you wash the cut hairs and pest off your body and you are properly deloused. Imagine what it would be like cutting wet hair on a woman.

Entering the building from the opposite end indicates a much more rational delousing process through Majdanek B42.

Summary of Building Alterations of B42



20 shower heads and temperature control have been removed

Hiding the Actual Delousing Process at the Majdanek Camp



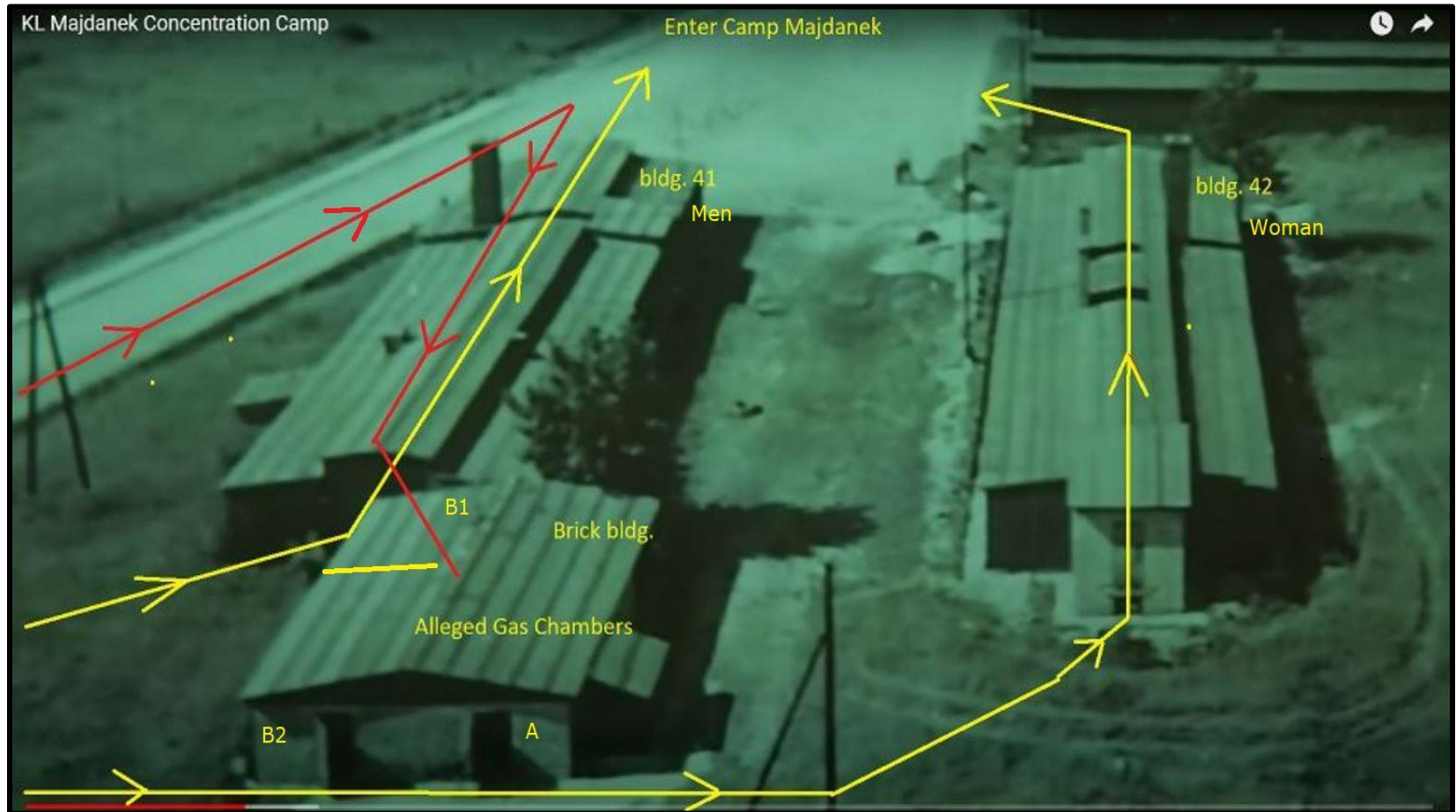
Building of East Wall at B41



Removal of Entrance Structure at B42

Lower portion of this structure was made from brick.

Eric Hunt's Delousing Process Direction Argument is Correct!



The Red path is the Majdanek Museum claimed extermination of inmates. The Yellow path(s) show the incoming inmate's delousing process directions.

Majdanek Incoming Inmate Activity



Majdanek Camp entrance and delousing locale

Types of Activity

1. Registration of incoming inmates
2. Surrendering of personal affects
3. Shave head and/or entire body
4. Bathe male and female inmates
5. Issuance of camp uniforms
6. Delousing of fabric type materials

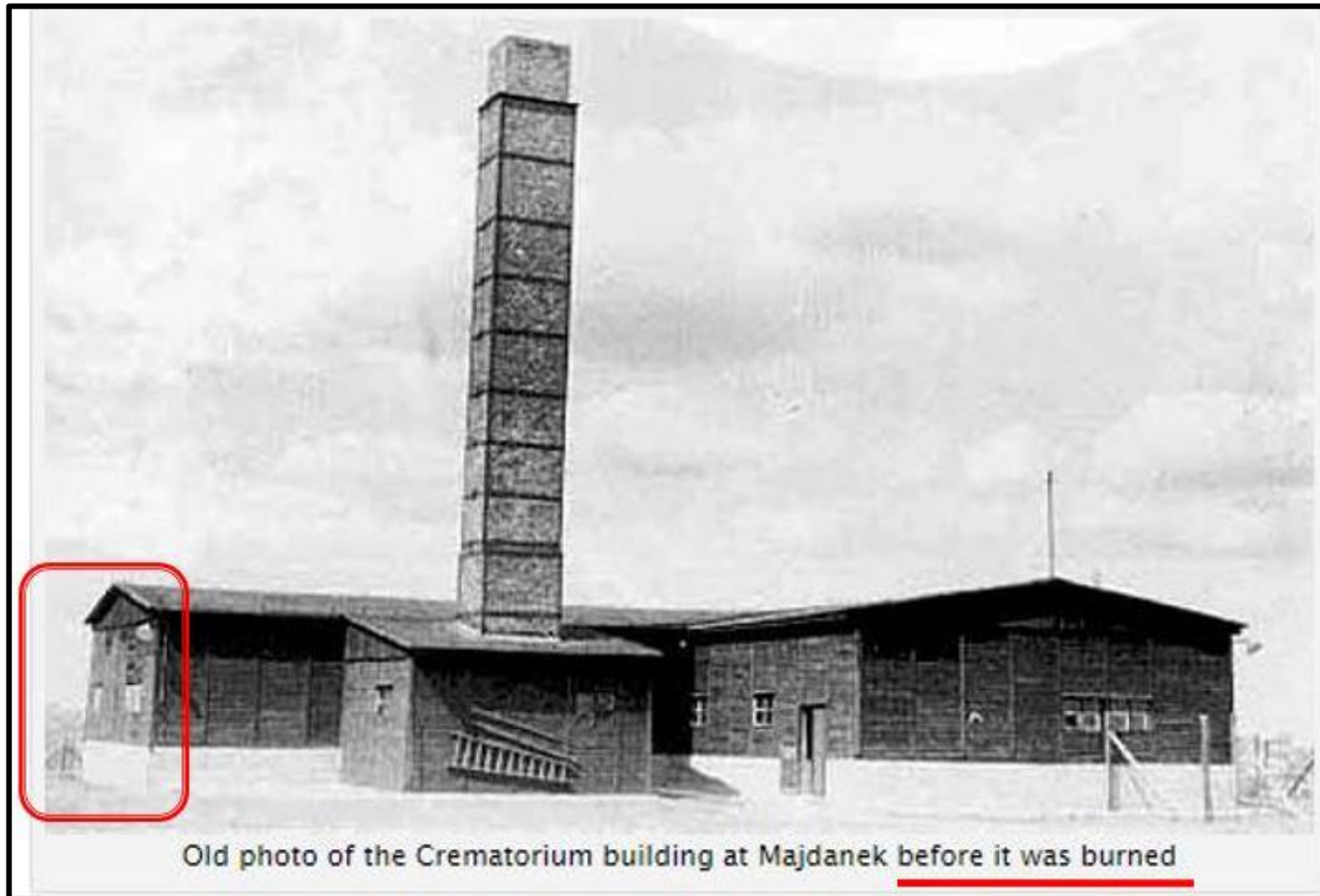
The Common-Sense Takeaway Here

In the center of all this incoming inmate processing activity, it is claimed that the Germans were operating two homicidal gas chambers for rejects? If trying to keep the gassings secret, why conduct the gassings here? If the goal is to dispose of rejected prisoners, why not conduct this homicidal activity in a more discreet location?

[Bearing Witness: Life in a former concentration camp – YouTube](#)

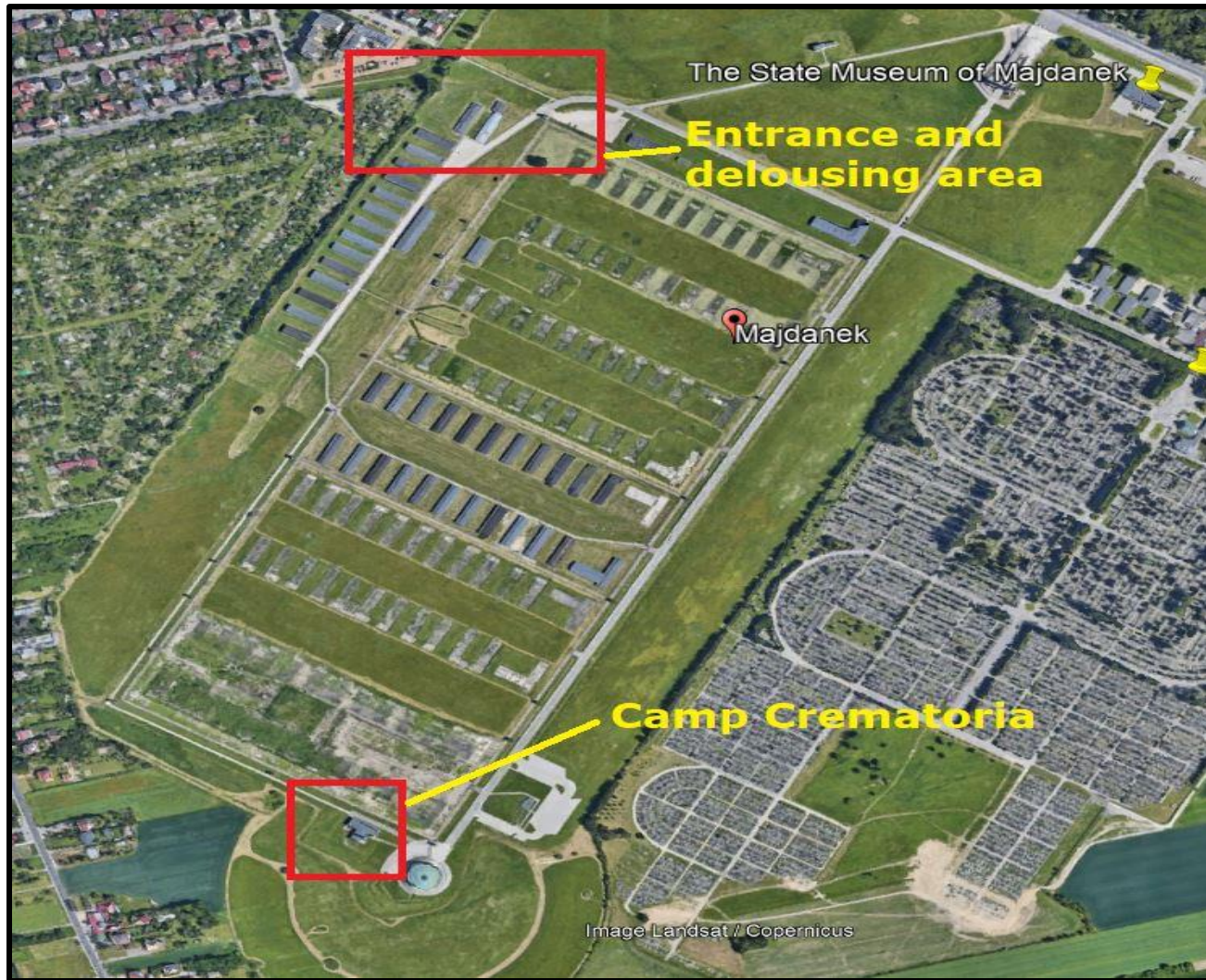
Watch video from 2:05 minute mark to 2:19 minute mark.

6. Majdanek New Crematoria

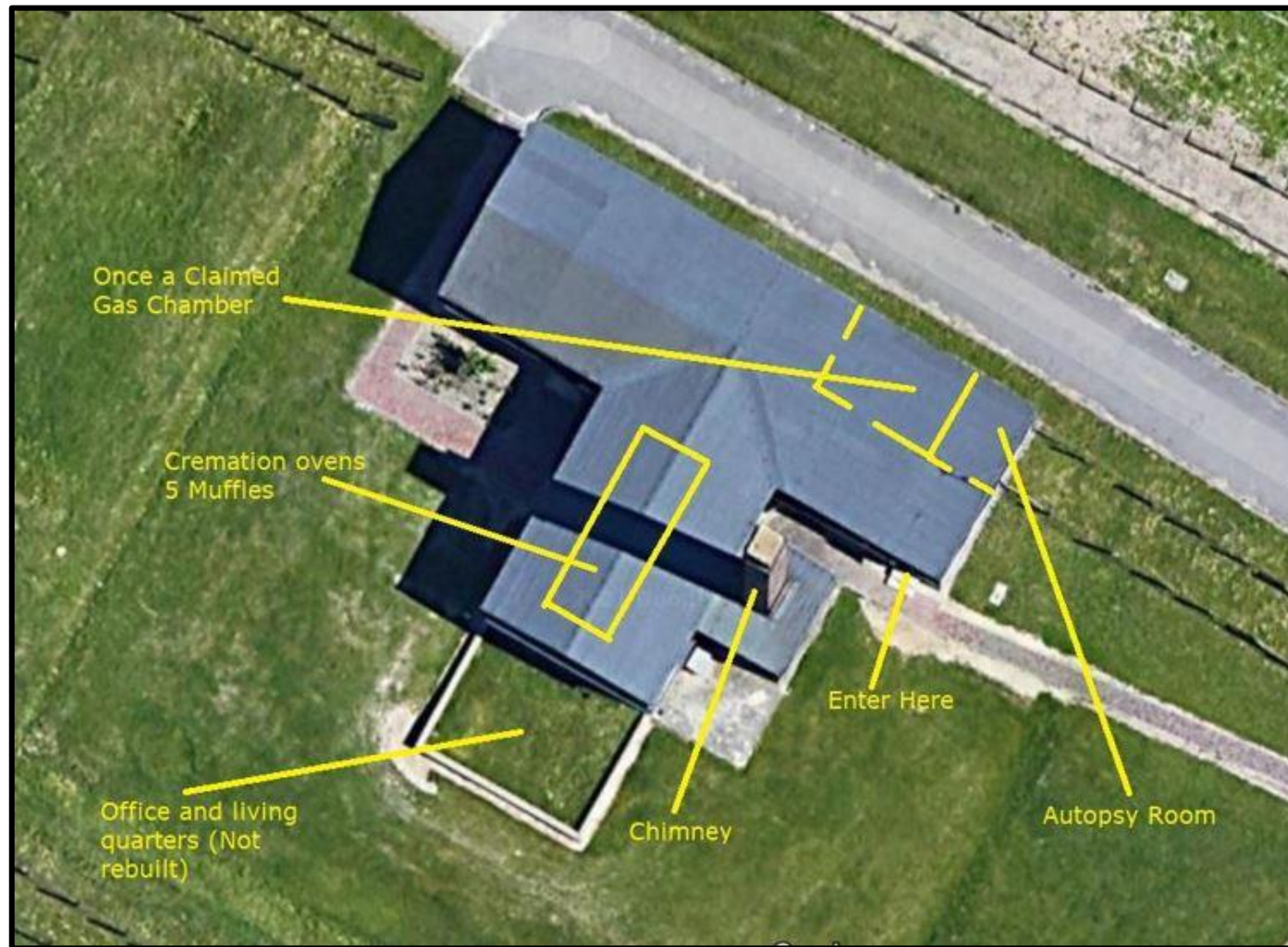


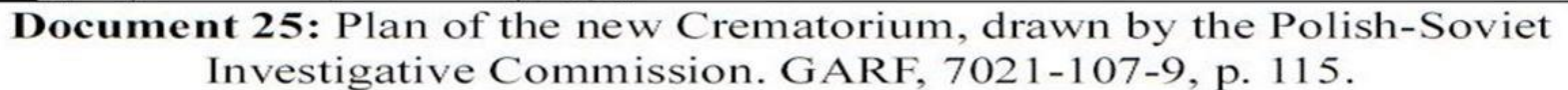
This is not the crematoria before it was burned. Why? The 3 small chimneys to the left and right are missing, and the living quarters and office are missing. This is the rebuilt crematoria. (See squared off area on the photo)

Majdanek Crematoria Location



Key Areas of the Majdanek Crematoria





Majdanek Crematoria



- ▶ This the second crematoria at Majdanek. This crematoria went into service in January 1944.
- ▶ There are 5 Kori coke fueled muffles at this crematoria.
- ▶ The building was burned in July 1944 and rebuilt by the Majdanek State Museum.
- ▶ The building also has an autopsy room and morgue. See following photos.
- ▶ It is located about 1.3 km from B41 and B42.
- ▶ This crematoria replaced a crematoria with two oil fueled ovens. One of the ovens is displayed inside this facility.
- ▶ In August 1944, the Soviet Red Army claimed 2000 bodies a day could be processed. The Majdanek Museum claimed that about 1000 bodies were processed per day at this facility.

5 Kori Muffles in 1944

Crematoria Notes

New crematoria service timeline and last gassings


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EN ▼

Murdering people by gassing at Lublin concentration camp most probably lasted until the first days of September 1943. At the beginning of this month, during the transfer of women from field V to field I, some sick Jews from the male sick room and 300 children from Białystok ghetto aged six and under were gassed. The end of gassings around that time is confirmed by information included in reports of the camp resistance. A report dated 16 October 1943, states that the 'liquidation of Jews is not taking place since for the last six weeks there have been no selections of Jews for gassing' [APMM, 'Opus', XII-9, Reports on Majdanek prisoners for the period from August 1943 until April 1944, p. 17].

Current contents of Majdanek Website

Majdanek State Museum Head of Archives Department email dated June 12, 2023.

“The **(new)** crematorium at Majdanek was built by the Germans in 1943-1944. It was probably launched in January 1944. All Soviet findings about this facility are lies and fabrications, except for the facilities themselves.”

June 12, 2023 email from Majdanek Museum Archives

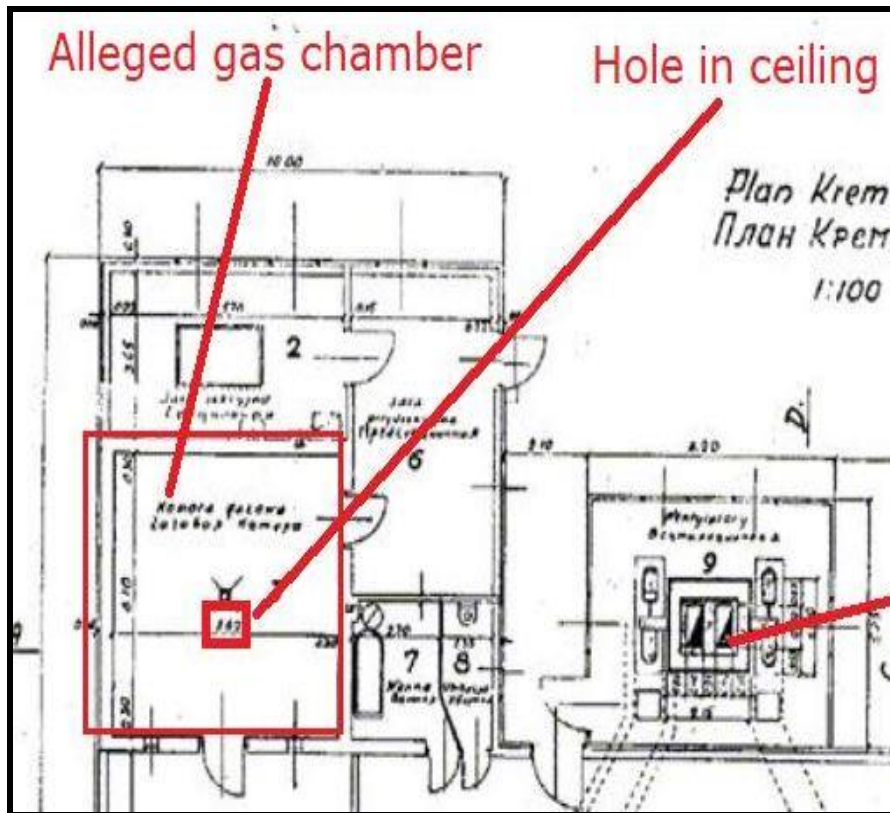
The takeaway here is the 5 Kori ovens were not in service during the time alleged homicidal gassings were being conducted at the Majdanek Camp.

Kori Muffles at Majdanek



It is a mystery that the Germans would try to destroy a concrete and brick crematoria with fire, and leave the alleged gas chambers, B41 male delousing and the Brick Building, untouched.

New Crematoria Gas Chamber



❖ The Soviet Red Army claimed there was a gas chamber within the walls of this crematoria. There are some issues to understand why this is not so.

1. There are NO tell tale signs of Zyklon B usage due to the lack of any blue staining on the walls and ceiling in this room.
2. There is no way to ventilate the gas out of the building without the gas passing through other rooms.
3. Chipped in hole in the ceiling is directly above a drain in the floor.
4. Crudely chipped in hole in the ceiling. The metal rebar still present.
5. There are two rectangular holes in the wall leading to the ovens serving no purpose.

Crematoria Gas Chamber
Location

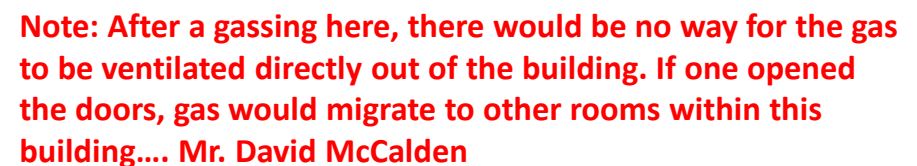
Crematoria Chamber Notes

As a side note: The Soviet engineers made no mention of the ceiling hole here. However, the engineers did mention ceiling holes when they toured B1, B2, B41 and B42.

(1) No Blue Staining on Walls and Ceiling



Note: NO blue staining on walls or ceiling from the use of Zyklon B.

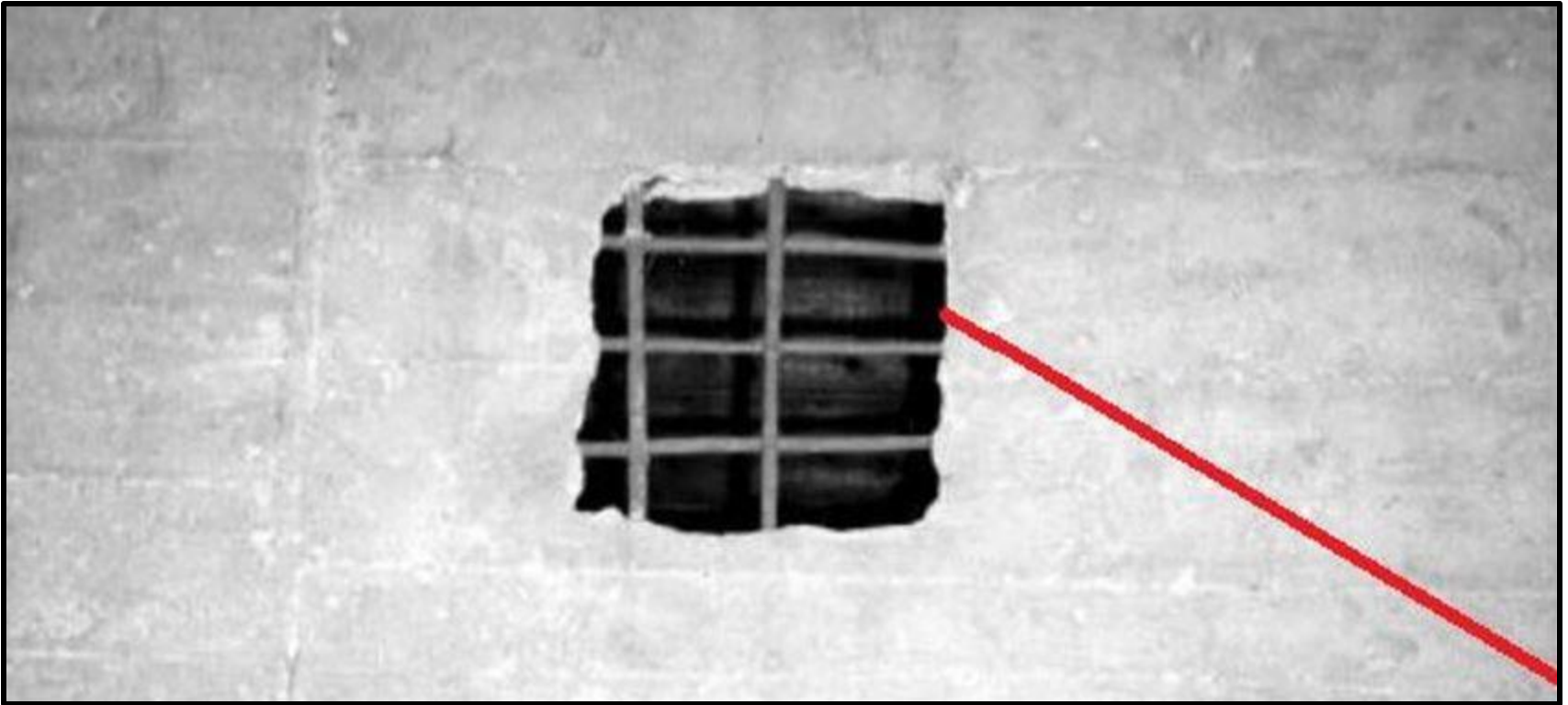


(3) Drain Directly Below the Ceiling Hole



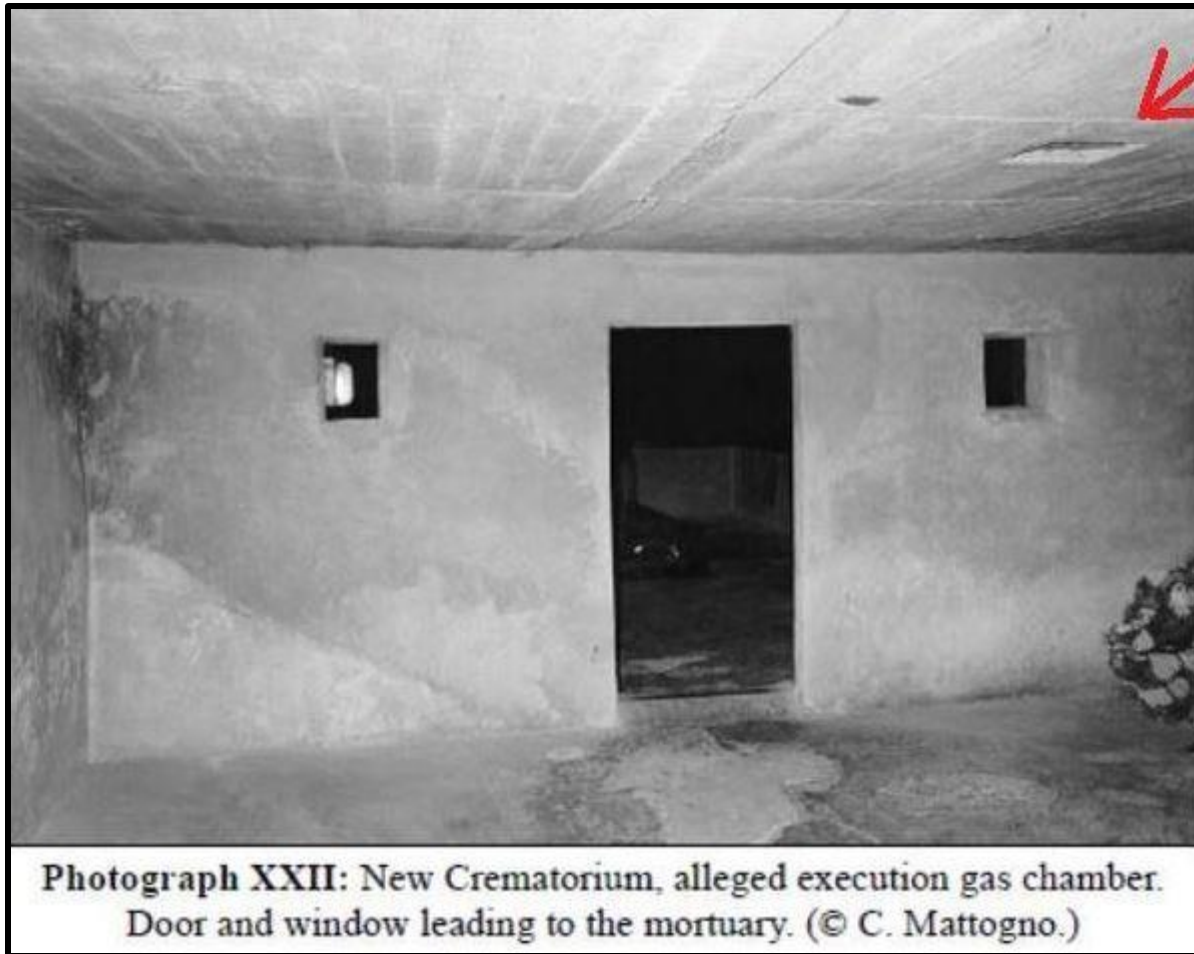
Note: Much of the Zyklon B pellets would have fallen into the drain in the floor below if poured from this hole. Source: Mr. Eric Hunt Majdanek video

(4) Hole in the Ceiling



Note: Hole in the concrete ceiling is crudely cut out. The metal rebar was not removed. This ceiling hole was an attempted lie by the Majdanek State Museum and/or the Soviet Army.

(5) Two Holes in the Wall



Photograph XXII: New Crematorium, alleged execution gas chamber.
Door and window leading to the mortuary. (© C. Mattogno.)

Note: The two rectangular holes in the wall for a gas chamber serves no purpose.



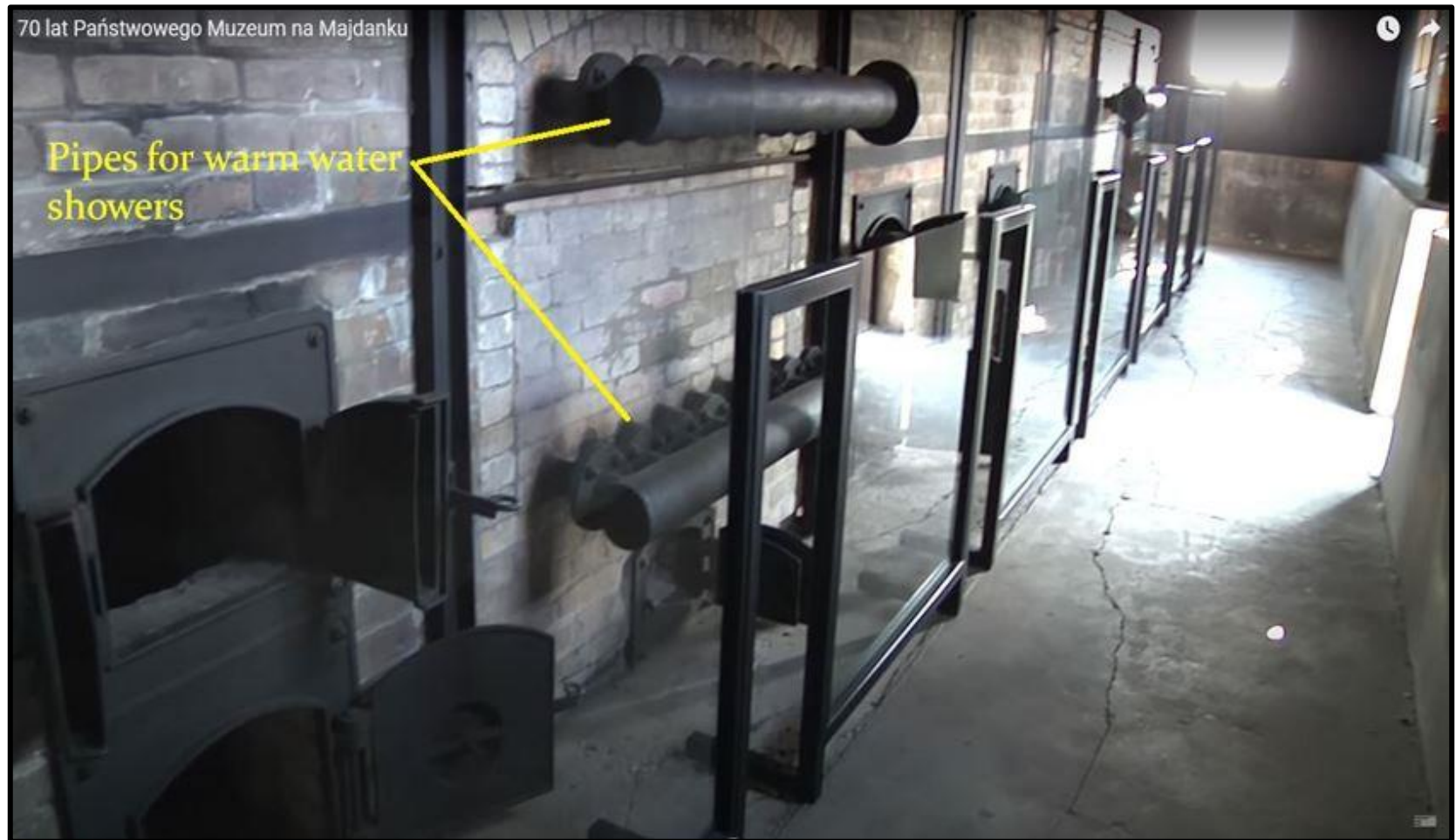
The Five Kori Muffles at Majdanek

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View from Front: (Flues to chimney run under the floor)

Back View of 5 Kori Muffles



View from Back: One can see that these ovens also provided hot water for inmate showers. Note the pipes protruding from this cremation system.

Hot Water Heat Pipes of Kori Ovens

The crematorium building also contained administrative offices, a bathroom, autopsy room, two storage rooms for corpses and a fuel store. The furnaces were fuelled with coke. They had a common system of flues and were connected to the chimney by underground conduits. The furnaces were fitted with an in-built water-heating device, which would be used by the prisoners when they took a shower. The ashes of the victims were added to the compost used to fertilize the soil for the neighbouring SS farm.

Source: Sign located in the Majdanek Crematory.

Note: The “in-built water-heating device” infrastructure to make the inmates more comfortable when they took a shower was provided by the Germans. Pipes protruding out the back of the Kori ovens provided warm water for showers. One must consider all the infrastructure required to supply, transfer/pump(s), heat, regulate temperature, and deliver warm water to the shower head at this 1940s REMOTE location. At Majdanek, taking a shower in the 1940s was a means to stay healthy and alive, and it is shown here that the Germans went to considerable effort to keep inmates clean and alive. This infrastructure indicates a sense of caring for inmates.



Kori Coke-Fuel Oven Operation and Hot Water Generation for Showers

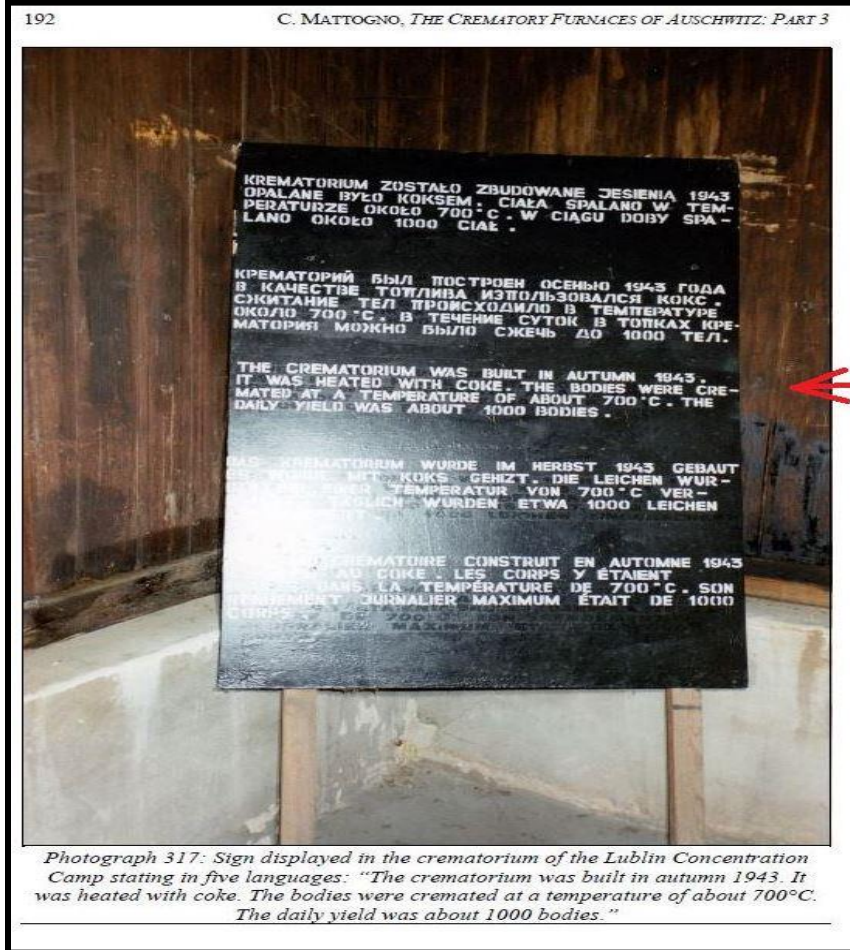
c) The duration of the continued operation of the ovens

In a letter to the PoW camp at Lublin-Majdanek dated October 23, 1941, Hans Kori bases the production of hot water for the continuous operation of 50 showers – heated by the exhaust gases of the Kori 5-muffle cremation furnace – on a daily operation of 20 hours.⁴²⁵ As Kori was trying to obtain the highest production possible, it is clear that he reckoned with a down-time of 4 hours each day for the ovens and that this down-time could have no other reason than the cleaning of the hearth grids.

One may thus assume that the continued operation of the ovens was normally some 20 hours per day. Obviously, this does not mean that the ovens could not be run for more than 20 hours at a time, but rather that their efficiency was best when operated over this span of time; after this period, the performance of the grids gradually dropped and diminished the operability of the device, eventually to the point of stopping it altogether.

Source: Mr. Carlo Mattogno, Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity, Page 283.

Doing the Corpse Cremation Math



Sign Reads: "The crematorium was built in autumn 1943. It was heated with coke. The bodies were cremated at a temperature of about 700 C. The daily yield was about 1000 bodies."

Note: This crematoria did not go into service until January 1944. This photo of the sign was taken in July 1992. This sign is no longer there.

Doing the Math

- ▶ 1000 bodies / 24 hours = 41.66 bodies per hour
- ▶ 41.66 / 5 muffles = 8.33 bodies per hour per muffle at 700-degree C.
- ▶ 60 minutes / 8.33 bodies = 7.2 minutes per body.
- ▶ The late August 1944 Red Army claim of 2000 bodies per day would be equal to 3.6 minutes per body for a 1940s era cremation oven technology. Source: Eric Hunt's "Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth."

Sign at Majdanek Crematoria
(July 1992)

Doing the Math

Note: These calculations disregard the time required for daily cleaning and maintenance.

Soviet and Polish Lies

2. Soviet and Polish Claims: Propaganda, Historiography, and Revision

a) Propaganda

In its closing report¹⁹⁵ the Polish-Soviet Investigative Commission, which was formed soon after the dissolution of the camp, claimed that 1,500,000 people had died in Majdanek in the duration of its existence. The bodies of the victims had allegedly been cremated as follows:

600,000	in the new crematorium
400,000	on pyres near the new crematorium
300,000	in the forest of Krepiecki
80,000	in the old crematorium
<u>1,380,000</u>	¹⁹⁶

The Commission does not tell us what allegedly happened to the remaining 120,000 bodies; since they did not figure among those cremated, it was probably assumed that they had been buried.

¹⁹⁴ This would correspond to approximately 14% of the camp population.

¹⁹⁵ This report was also published as a brochure: *Communiqué of the Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission for Investigating the Crimes Committed by the Germans in the Majdanek Extermination Camp in Lublin*, Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1944. Later the Soviets submitted this report at the Nuremberg Tribunal as Document USSR-29; cf. *IMT*, vol. VII, p. 590.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

Also read contents of notation #195.
Source: Mr. Carlo Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 79.

Soviet and Polish Lies (Doing the Math)

- ❖ “The new crematorium” refers to the 5 coke-fueled Kori ovens. Compute $600,000 \text{ bodies} / 5 \text{ muffles} = \mathbf{120,000 \text{ cremations per muffle from January 1944 to July 22, 1944.}}$
- ❖ “The old crematorium” refers to the 2 sets of oil-fueled cremation ovens. Compute $80,000 \text{ bodies} / 2 \text{ muffles} = \mathbf{40,000 \text{ per muffle from mid 1942 to January 1944.}}$

Cremation Oven Maintenance Service Advertisement

Cremator maintenance for a crematorium. As a crematory makes use of a cremation furnace, the cremation chamber is in need of maintenance. The cremator maintenance service of our crematorium maintenance service department can give the service that is needed. An all-in-one cremation installation maintenance contract is the best option for a crematorium. **As the cremation chamber floor has to be replaced after two thousand cremations.** Our special masonry and bricklayer can do the job that is required. We visit your crematorium first and most of the times it's best to place a new cremator / incinerator to start with. Please notice that efficiency of a cremation is your business.

Note: Refractory Bricks (Fire Bricks) are a consumable item of the cremation oven that need to be replaced periodically.

Interior of a Kori Muffle



Note: Refractory Bricks (Fire Brick) on the oven interior look to be in very good condition after an estimated 120,000 cremations.

“This is what happens to refractory brick when going too long between re-bricking the inside of the oven.”



Source: YouTube video, note upper left for keywords to video. “Customers that let their floors go a little bit longer than they should.” is the key phrase.

Link to video, watch from 0:15:

[How to Patch a Floor - Full hole, Belly hole, and crack. - YouTube](#)

Video to Better Understand Refractory Bricks



This is an excellent video to better understand the role of refractory bricks in the cremation process.

Run Time: 4 minutes.

The speaker is Mr. Ivan Lagase, (Crematoria Manager) of Bow Valley Crematorium Calgary, Canada who testified as an expert witness at the 1998 Zundel trial.

Link to video: [Refractory bricks - YouTube](#)

Excellent Video about Cremation and Oven



This is a very good video on the cremation process and the construction of a modern day cremation unit.

Run Time: 9 Minutes

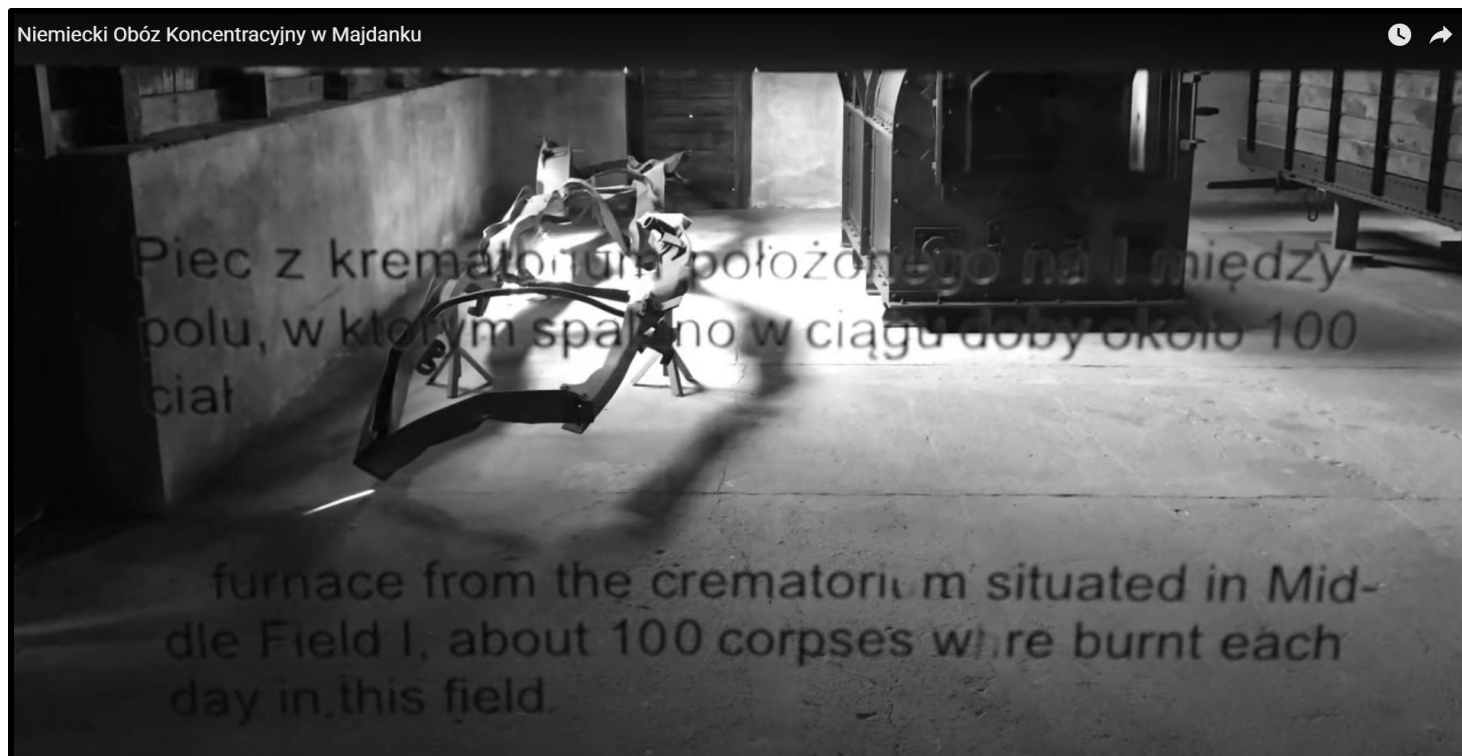
Link to video: [What Happens During a Cremation? How do Crematories Work? A Scientific Look at a Real Cremation. - YouTube](#)

Oil-Fueled Cremation Oven



This cremation oven was one of two sets used at the old Majdanek Crematoria facility located at Field One. The two units were used from June 1942 to January 1944. The ovens here were expensive to operate during wartime since they used fuel oil to operate. These ovens were more efficient in terms cremation times than the coke fueled Kori ovens and is easier to control the process.

These two ovens were originally sourced from the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp in 1942. This oven seen here is currently on display at the Majdanek Crematoria facility. The other oven ended up at a labor camp called Plaszow near Krakow Poland.



Regarding the capacity of the two oil-fueled furnaces, *SS-Hauptsturmführer* Krone, attached to *Amt CIII* of the SS Economic-Administrative Main Office, wrote in his January 20, 1943, report, which we have already mentioned in Chapter III:³⁰⁴

“Crematorium.

At this time two oil-fueled cremation furnaces are in operation. Together, these furnaces can dispose of some 100 bodies in a 12-hour period.”

Source: Mr. Carlo Mattogno, *Concentration Camp Majdanek*, Page 113

Mußfeldt also gave the capacity of each of the two oil-fueled furnaces as being approximately 100 bodies per 24 hours..... Anna Zmijewska-Wiśniewska, *op. cit.* (note 164), p. 140.]

Source: Sign located at the Majdanek Crematoria.

Majdanek Autopsy Table



Table Then



Table Now

Note: It is claimed that the Germans extracted valuables from the dead bodies of inmates on this table.

Majdanek Autopsy Room Sign



Source: Sign located at the Majdanek Crematoria.

7. Current Majdanek Zyklon B Container Displays

KL Lublin Majdanek Konzentrationslager Lublin 08/2020



Majdanek B41 Empty Zyklon B Canister Display

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There are at least 300 empty 1,500-gram Zyklon B canisters on display in this B41 room.

Majdanek Zombie Museum 1945



Zyklon B canisters seem to be the center piece of this museum.

First museum used real human skulls to sell the narrative of homicidal Zyklon B use at Majdanek

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What is the message of these Zyklon B container displays at Majdanek if all they were used for was to delouse clothing and barracks of incoming inmates?



Image of a previous Majdanek Museum Zyklon B display.

- ▶ There are displays (More than one) of Zyklon B containers at the B41 gas chamber and at the Majdanek B62 museum building.
- ▶ The **ONLY** two rooms that Zyklon B was used were B41 and at the “A” Chamber in the Brick Building. The iron blue staining on the walls and ceilings of these rooms are the tell tales signs that Zyklon B was used.
- ▶ It has been proven that **humans** could not have been gassed in these two rooms with Zyklon B. These two rooms were used to delouse clothing.
- ▶ What is the first thing that comes to mind when you hear or read “Zyklon B”? Is there some kind of mind manipulation taking place here?
- ▶ Would you travel a great distance to see a modern day shower/bath or delousing facility? Or a place of mass murder?

**Zyklon B Container Display at the
Majdanek State Museum**

Zyklon B Display Notes

For a Two-Year Period, Nearly 7 Metric Tons of Zyklon B were Delivered to the Majdanek Camp

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J. GRAF, C. MATTOGNO, *CONCENTRATION CAMP MAJDANEK*

ZYKLON B SHIPMENTS TO THE LUBLIN-MAJDANEK CAMP

Orders			Deliveries		
Date	# of cans	mass [kg]	Time span	# of cans	mass [kg]
07/25/1942 08/22/1942	1,474	2,211	July 30, 1942	360	540
			Aug. 20, 1942	360	540
			Sept. 1942	754	1,131
			<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,474</i>	<i>2,211</i>
05/22/1943 06/08/1943	3,000	4,500	July 16, 1943	342	513
			Sept. 1943	666	999
			Oct. 1943 to June 1944	1,992	2,988
			<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>4,500</i>
06/19/1944 07/03/1944	(500)	(250)	July 1944	(500)	(250)
Total:	4,974	6,961		4,974	6,961

Neither of the two rooms at Majdanek that have the blue staining on the walls and ceiling could have been used as a Zyklon B gas chamber for humans. There were periods during the war when the Majdanek staff could not get deliveries of Zyklon B pellets for delousing.

Quotes from the Majdanek and United States Holocaust Museum

"Copious amounts of Zyklon B were used at Majdanek for disinfection of prisoners, clothes, and barracks, and so there were at least four locations at the camp that clearly bore evidence of concentrated use of Zyklon B..... Given the use of Zyklon B for mass murder at Auschwitz, there was a common assumption that people must have been murdered in all the places at Majdanek where Zyklon B was clearly used" ...History Dept. USHMM, December 2022 email.

"Because when it comes to murdering prisoners, gassing in gas chambers at Majdanek was relatively rare and most often with the use of carbon monoxide. "Cyclone B" was used sporadically and was mostly missing (Not available). The camp did not receive large amounts of this substance from Dessau until June and July 1944" ...Majdanek State Museum Archives, June 2022 email.

B41 and "A" Chamber were the ONLY Rooms at Majdanek where Zyklon B was Used



B41 Gas Chamber



"A" Chamber

Note: The blue staining on the walls and ceiling indicates the extensive use of Zyklon B.

A reporter for the Soviet newspaper, “Red Star”, named Mr. Konstantin Simonov interviewed prisoners at the Majdanek Camp. Inmates claimed the Germans poured Zyklon B gypsum pellets into pipes to murder inmates not fit for work.

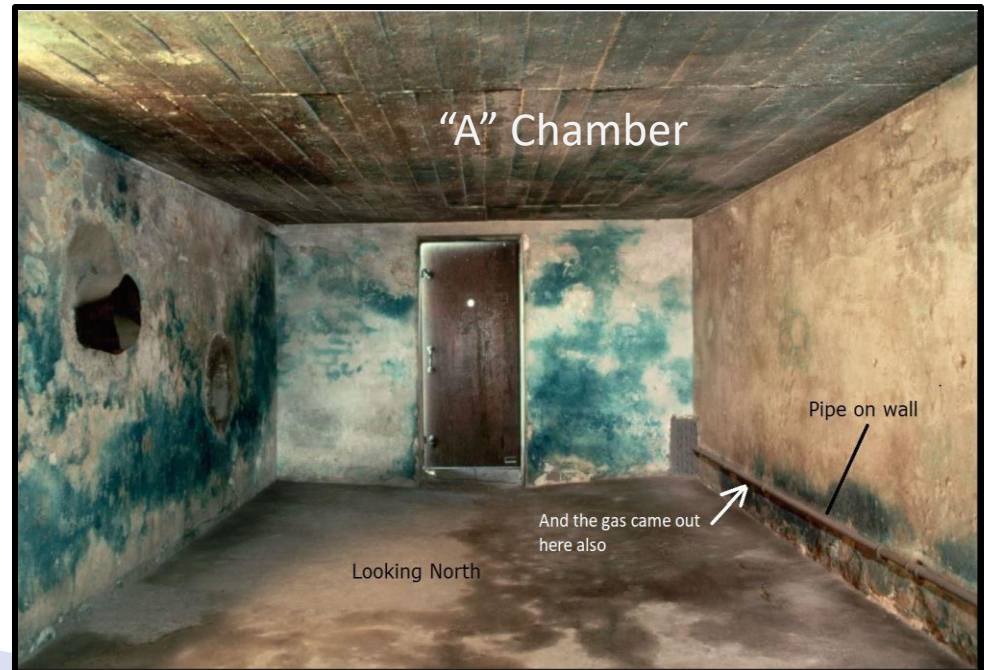
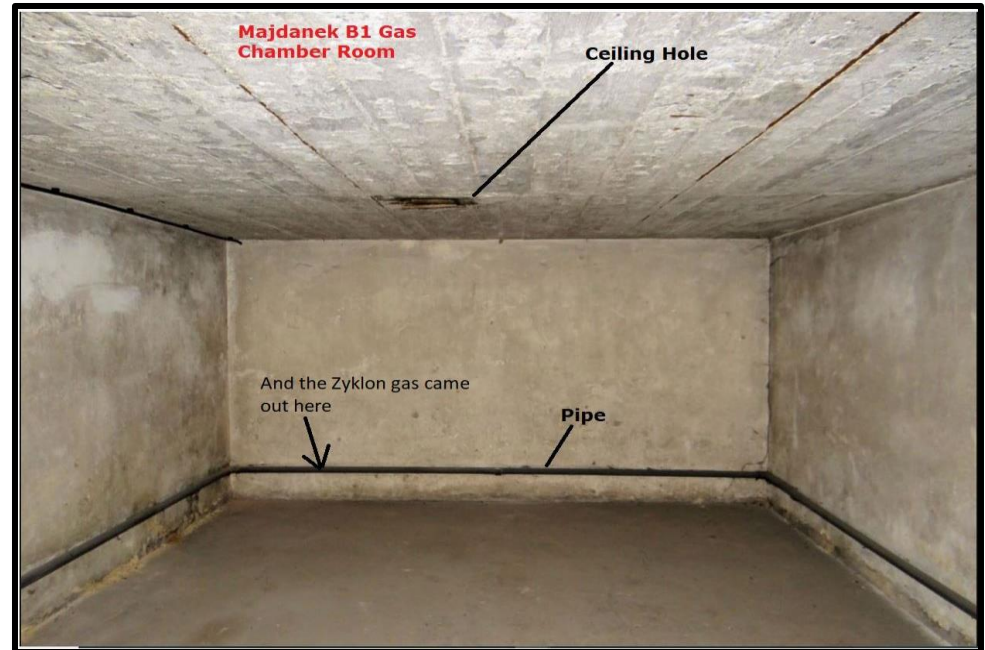
Source: Mr. Carlo Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 178.

“Where does the window lead to? To answer this question, we open the door and leave the room. Next to it there is another small chamber of concrete; that’s where the window leads to. Here there is electric light as well as a power outlet. From here, looking through the window, one can observe anything that happens in the first room. On the floor there are a few round, air-tight, sealed cans labeled ‘Zyklon’; ‘for special use in the eastern regions’ is added in smaller letters. The contents of the cans were introduced through the pipes into the adjoining room when it was full of people.

The naked, tightly crowded people did not take up much room. More than 250 people were packed into the 40m² room. They were forced in and then the steel door was closed; the cracks were sealed with clay to make it even more air-tight, and a special unit wearing gas masks introduced the ‘Zyklon’ from the cans through the pipes from the adjoining room. The ‘Zyklon’ consisted of small blue crystals that looked perfectly innocent but, once exposed to oxygen, gave off poisonous gases that simultaneously affect all the body’s vital functions. The ‘Zyklon’ was introduced through the pipes; the SS-man leading the operation supervised the asphyxiation process which, according to different eyewitness accounts, took between two and ten minutes. He could safely observe everything through the window; the horrible faces of the dying people and the gradual effect of the gas; the peephole was just at eye level. When the people died the observer did not need to look down; they did not fall down as they died – the gas chamber was so crowded that the dead remained standing.

Remember: It is the “A” and B1 chambers in the Brick Building that has the pipe mounted on the walls.

Pictorial Explanation of Pouring Zyklon B into Pipes to Gas Prisoners



1946 Majdanek Zyklon B Related Propaganda



This image was a Polish postage stamp issued April 29, 1946 and valid until July 1st 1946. This is the only Zyklon B commemorative stamp issued. 218,000 printed..... **Jean Claude Pressac, Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers. Page 555, Photo 29.**

Stamp Reads:
Majdanek
Bath and Gas Chambers 1941 - 1944
Poland

Note: The lower part of this image is the front of Majdanek B41 and B42 delousing facilities. B43 is to the left of the image.
Source: Eric Hunt's Majdanek video.

8. Other Issues at Majdanek



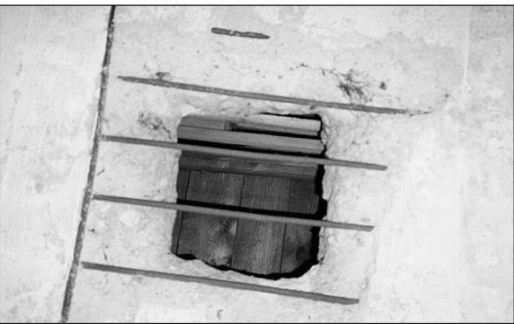
Mrs. Helen Schwartz: Claimed Majdanek Inmate.

Holes in Gas Chamber Ceilings



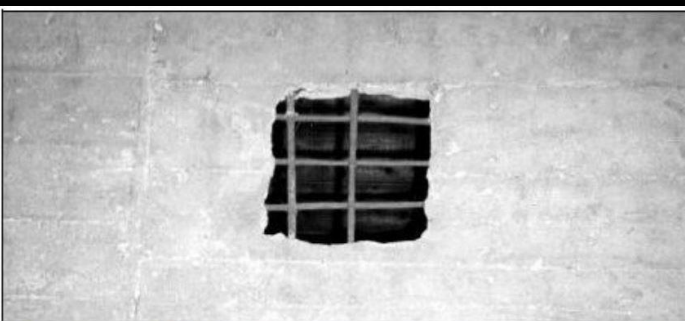
Chamber B1

Photograph XI: Disinfestation facility, Barrack 41, Chamber I, opening in the ceiling. (© C. Mattogno.)



Chamber B2

Photograph XII: Disinfestation facility, Barrack 41, Chamber II, opening in the ceiling. (© C. Mattogno.)



Crematoria Chamber

Photograph XXI: New Crematorium, alleged execution gas chamber, opening in the ceiling. (© C. Mattogno.)

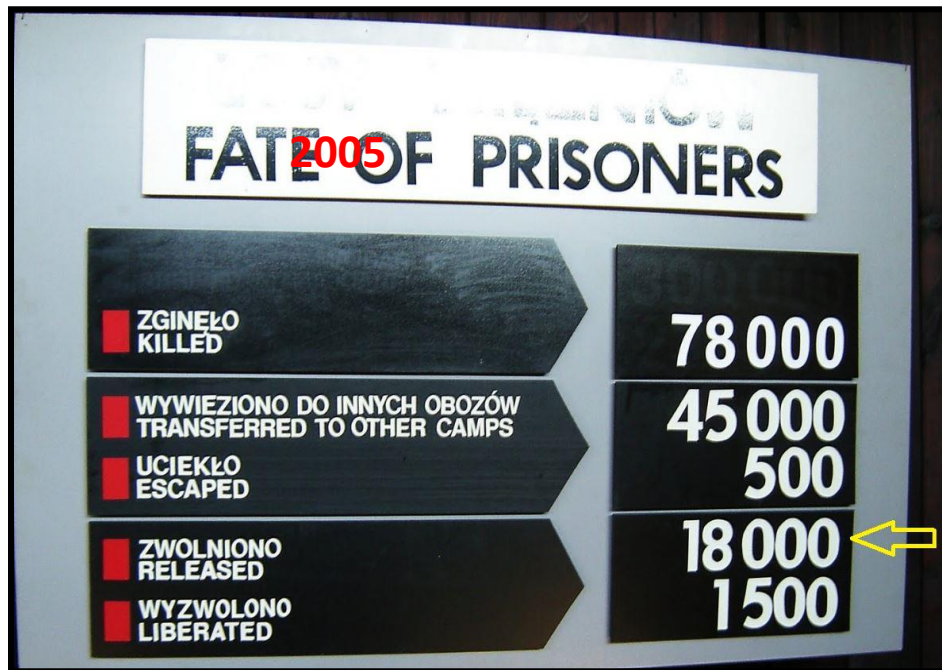
Note the similarities of each of these alleged gas chamber ceiling holes to drop in Zyklon B.

Similarities are as Follows:

- ✓ Crudely chipped in holes
- ✓ Rebar was not even removed
- ✓ No Zyklon B was used in any of these rooms since there is no blue staining of walls and ceilings.
- ✓ Holes were not mentioned by Mr. Konstantin Simonov in his report just after liberation in July 1944

Since the rebar was not removed, these holes **WERE NOT** part of the original blue prints or construction plans. **These holes were made by the Soviet Red Army after Majdanek liberation in July 1944.**

18,000 Inmates Released During the War



Source: Majdanek State Museum Sign 2005

- ▶ During the period when the Germans operated at the Majdanek Camp, 18,000 prisoners were released as per Majdanek Museum's own 2005 figures.
- ▶ Carlo Mattogno in his book on Majdanek puts the figure at 20,000 released.

If the Germans were indeed conducting homicidal activities on a grand scale at Majdanek, would they release at least 18,000 prisoners to tell the world of the atrocities going on at this camp?

2005 Sign at Majdanek

Released Prisoners Notes

Claims of Human Ashes Used as Fertilizer

The crematorium building also contained administrative offices, a bathroom, autopsy room, two storage rooms for corpses and a fuel store. The furnaces were fuelled with coke. They had a common system of flues and were connected to the chimney by underground conduits. The furnaces were fitted with an in-built water-heating device, which would be used by the prisoners when they took a shower. The ashes of the victims were added to the compost used to fertilize the soil for the neighbouring SS farm.

Source: Sign located in the Majdanek Crematory

“The ashes of the victims were added to the compost used to fertilize the soil for the neighbouring SS farm.”
If that is so, then what is the role of the urns seen here?



Photograph 363: Urns stored in a showcase of the Lublin-Majdanek Camp

Actual image of human remains in Majdanek urns

Majdanek Cmentarzysko Europy (Oryginalne Materiały) (Niemiecki Obóz Zagłady)



Were large pieces of human remains really used to fertilize vegetable fields at Majdanek?

News Article September 1944



Cape Girardeau Southeast Missourian, September 26, 1944, Evening Addition

Were cremated human ash remains really used to fertilize German SS vegetable fields?

198

1. What ash? Can human remains this size really fertilize a field?
2. Why would the Germans put bones in all these (small volume) urns and transport to pour on the fields? Seems to me a bigger container for large volume of remains would be a better choice. Were the Germans really that dumb?
3. This would mean that remains (bones) and not ashes were strewn in the fields to fertilize fields. Can those bones can be found in fields?

cannot do is nourish life. Cremated remains are devoid of nutrients, and so your ashes are less likely to fertilize the ground ...



People also ask

Are human ashes a good Fertiliser?

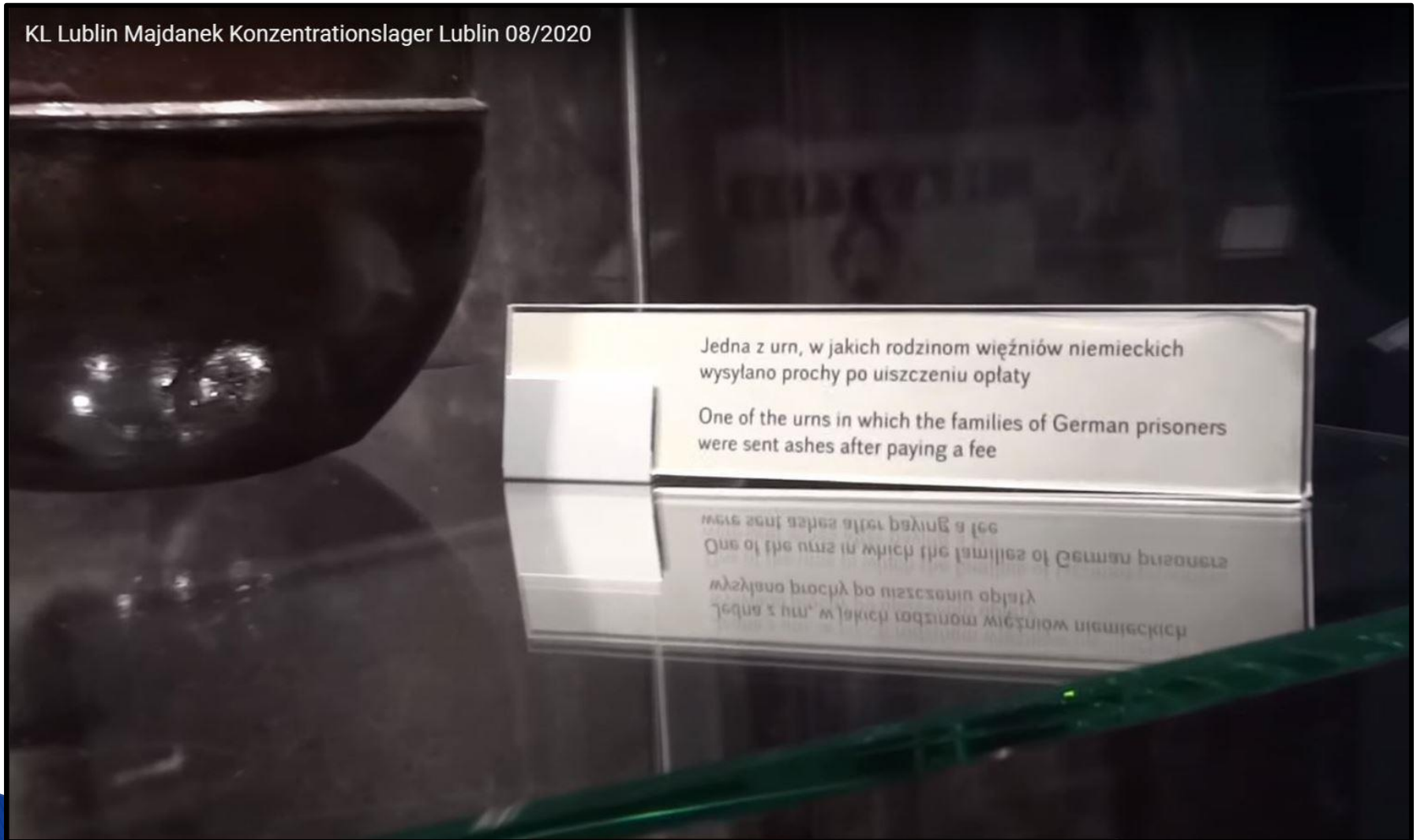
Are Cremation Ashes Good for Plants? Can plants grow in human ashes? Unfortunately, the answer is **no, not very well**, although some plants may be more tolerant than others. Human ashes are also bad for the environment because unlike plant matter, ashes don't decompose. 29 Aug 2022

 <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com> › ...

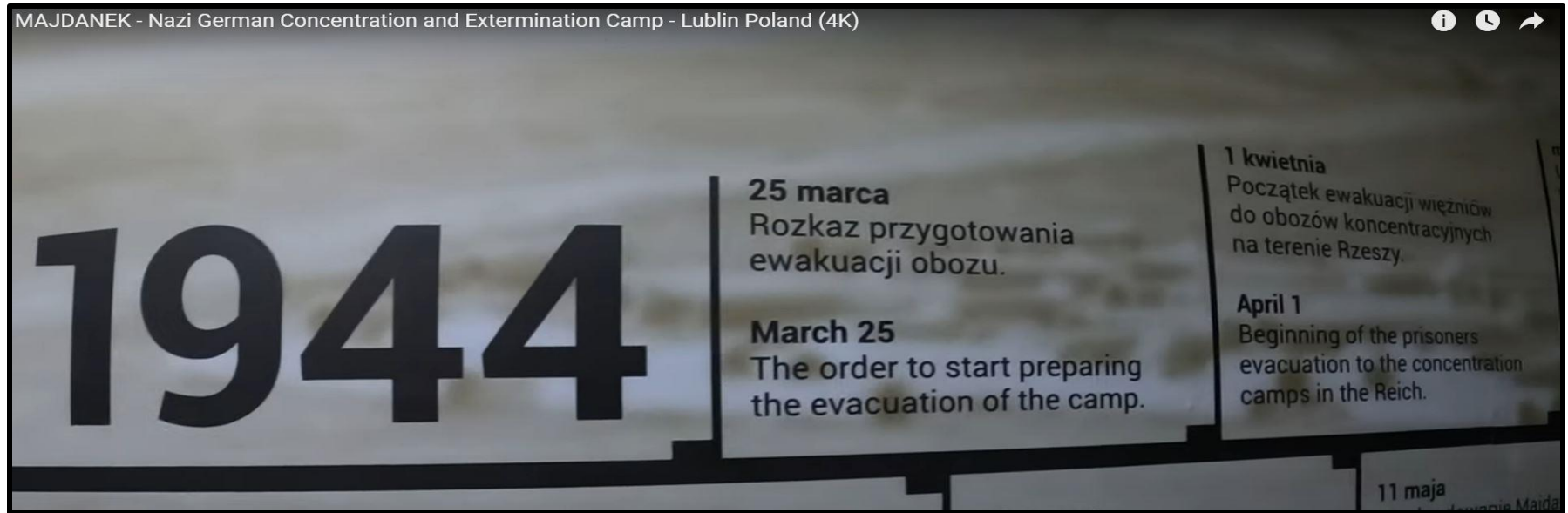
[Planting In Cremation Ashes - Gardening Know How](#)

Current Majdanek Museum Urn Display

KL Lublin Majdanek Konzentrationslager Lublin 08/2020



Directive Received on March 25, 1944



Consider this..... See above and read March 25 1944. **(Source: Back Wall of B43 Majdanek State Museum)**

Imagine you are a commandant of the Majdanek camp that had gas chambers to kill Jewish people by the 10s of 1000s, and you get this communiqué on March 25, 1944 to prepare to leave the camp... What would be one of the first things to be done? What would you do? Perhaps destroy the gas chambers to hide your evil deeds? However, if you felt you were doing nothing nefarious or evil, would you care if it falls into the hands of the enemy as is? The Soviet Red Army rolls into Majdanek on July 23, 1944. Depending how you count, that is 120 days (Just under 4 months) to get rid of all the homicidal gas chamber evidence including the CO gas tanks etc. Yet everything was there neatly waiting to be propagandize when the Soviet Red Army arrived.

Sobibor Trial Verdict

“As a mere footnote, it should be noted that the verdict of the Dusseldorf court contradicts a statement found in the verdict of another German court passed in 1950 in Berlin. During this trial, several defendants were accused of having committed atrocities and mass murder in the Sobibor camp. Regarding Majdanek the verdict says; “ **(Notation 656)**

“Transport from Majdanek (sic). For the purpose of being gassed, a transport of Jewish inmates of about 15,000 men arrived at one time from the Majdanek camp, which did not possess gassing facilities. Because the gassing facility in the Sobibor camp was out of order at that same time (...)”

“Thus, there were no homicidal gas chambers in Majdanek according to this (1950 Dusseldorf) verdict.”

(Notation 656) District Court Berlin, Verdict of May 8, 1950. Ref. PKs 3/50: Chamber Court Berlin. Verdict of Nov. 11, 1950, Ref.1 Ss 201/50; reproduced in: Fritz Bauer, Karl Dietrich Bracher, Ch. J. Enschede *et al.* (eds) *Justiz und NS-Verbrechen. Sammlung deutscher Strafurteile wegen nationalsozialistischer Tötungsverbrechen 1945-1966*, vol.7. Amsterdam: University

Source: Mr. Carlo Mattogno, Majdanek, Pages 243 to 244.

Note the various conditions of the legs of these men at the July 1944 liberation of Majdanek

202

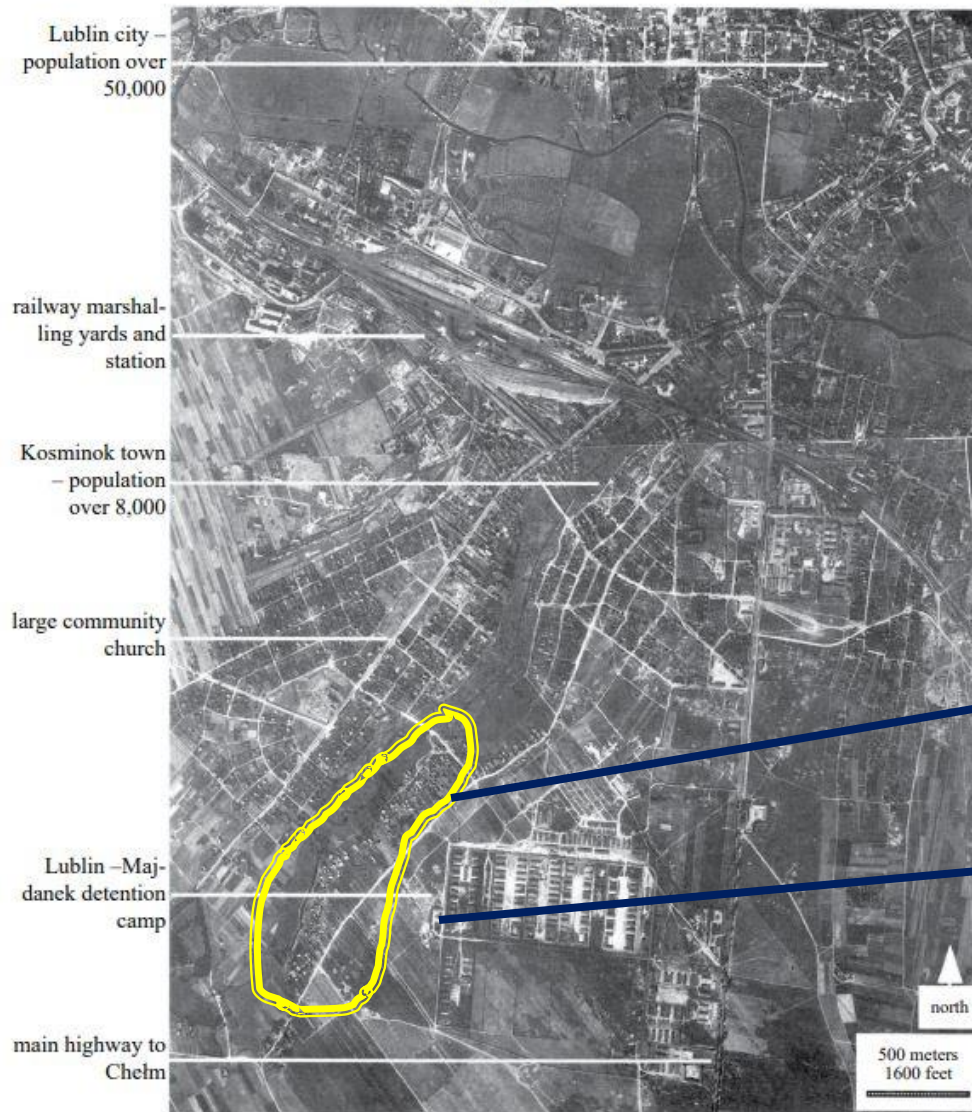


Majdanek 1944



The questions to ask here is, did these men come into the camp in this condition? If so, then why is it they were not gassed at that time? If these men were already in the camp when their legs required medical attention, why were they not gassed then? Or were the Germans demonstrating caring by operating on their legs to restore some level of mobility? What are their stories?

Chapter 9



Homes are located about 200 to 500 meters away from the Majdanek Crematoria and pits. The view of the crematoria and pit area is unobstructed.

Group of Houses

Majdanek Crematoria

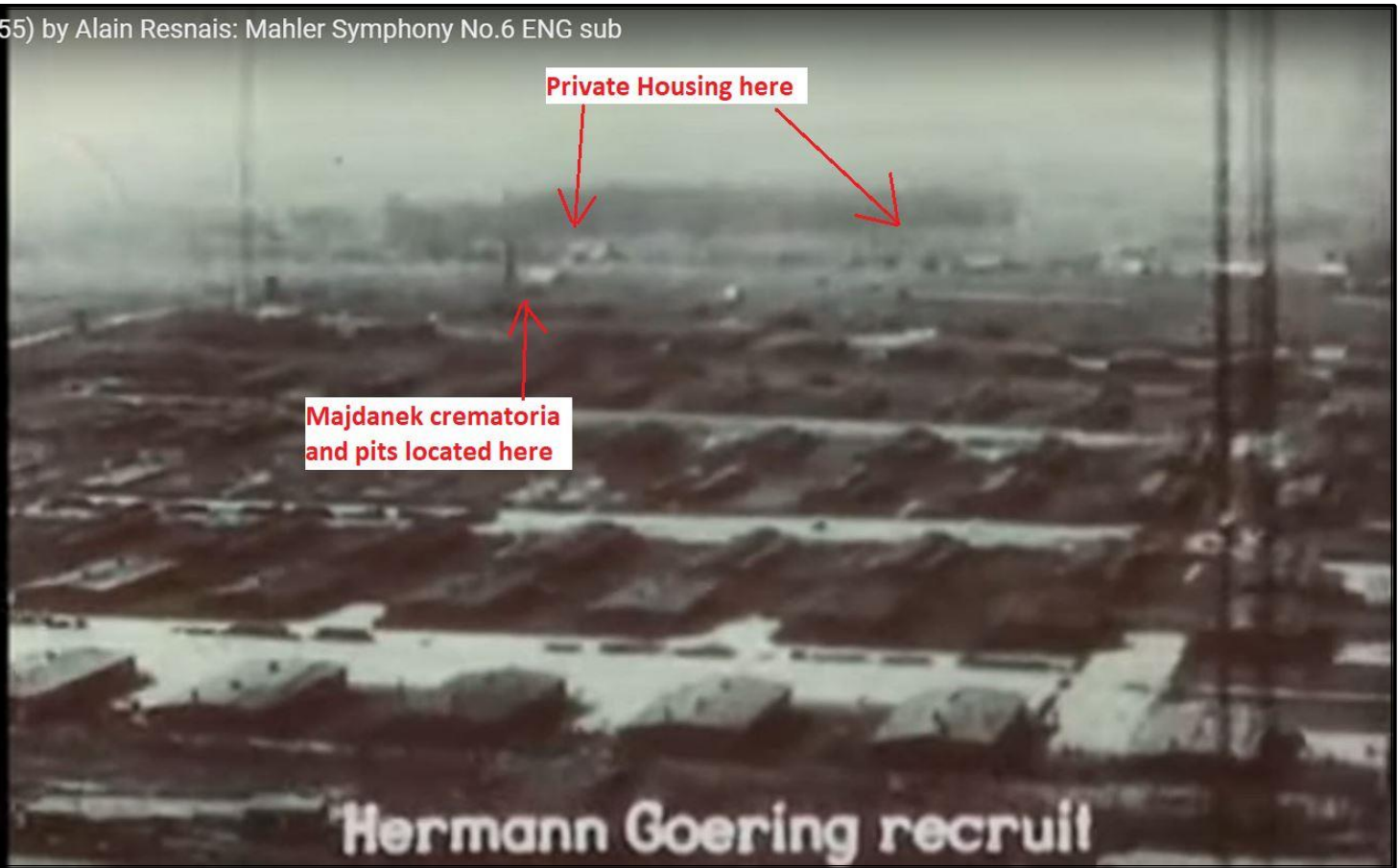
Photo 1 – September 18, 1944:

Hundreds of houses in the Lublin suburbs surrounded Majdanek, and a large church was located 800 meters (half a mile) away. People in the approximately 100 houses along the left side of the camp were only 200 to 500 meters (660 to 1600 feet) away across farmland and would have had an unobstructed view of everything occurring in the camp.

Source: Mr. Germar Rudolf, Air-Photo Evidence, Page 150.

Arial View Towards the Majdanek Camp Crematoria

Night and Fog (1955) by Alain Resnais: Mahler Symphony No.6 ENG sub



Note proximity of crematoria to residential housing. (View to the south)

***Could this be the Majdanek Crematoria on Fire in July 1944?**



***My Speculation: However, the official narrative of this photo is that bodies were being cremated outside in mass graves.**

9. Majdanek in the News

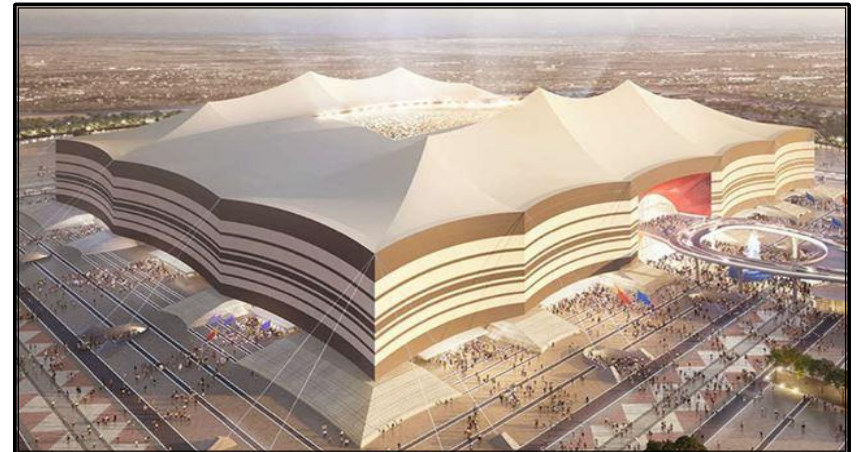


Ditches and Dogs



- ▶ 1.5 million people / 18 ditches = **83,333 bodies per ditch on average.**
- ▶ Dogs trained to carry kids to the crematoria? Seriously?

Source: Belfast-News-Letter,
Reuter, December 4, 1944.



Qatar Al Bayt Stadium Capacity: 68,895

Newspaper Article

Doing the Math

Kids Tricked with Chocolate

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**Chocolate "Bait"
To Get Children
Into Gas Chambers**

Crowds of children were lured into the gas chambers at Majdanek by being given sugar and chocolate.

This sidelight on German atrocities was given by Dr. Glenge Sawicki, of Poland, a member of the War Crimes Commission, in London to-day.

The Germans built a separate sort of grandstand which they ironically called "the garden of roses," and from this martyrs were enforced to look upon the children going into the gas chambers.

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War Loan 21 p
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Challen, Briston

Source: Lancashire Evening Post,
October 11, 1945.

500,000 Kids in Gas Chambers

LURED BY SUGAR & CHOCOLATES

500,000 Children in Gas Chambers

A MAN who spent nearly six years in German prisons and concentration camps told a story in London to-day which can vie with anything that Edgar Alan Poe ever wrote for stark horror.

He was Dr. George Sawicki, who is a member of the War Crimes Commission, Attorney-General of Poland, and was chief prosecutor in the Majdanek trials.

Dr. Sawicki was in Majdanek with his wife and parents. His wife escaped with him, but when fighting with the Polish underground movement she was killed in a battle with S.S. men. They were six months in Majdanek, where, he said, the length of life given to a person imprisoned was not more than 20 days.

It was the first camp to build gas chambers, and he saw them experiment with many kinds of gas, each intended for a different country.

"There were separate gas chambers for children," said Dr. Sawicki, "and in them 500,000 died—Poles, Russians, Jews and Czechs."

The Germans built a separate sort of grandstand which

they ironically called "The garden of roses," and from this martyrs were enforced to look upon crowds of children going into the gas chambers.

"They lured the children into the gas chambers by giving them sugar and chocolate."

The S.S. men even staged horror exhibitions. On a Sunday crowds of German women would be brought into the camp to look upon the atrocities.

"We have a mass of photographs showing German women laughing at Poles and Jews being put to death."

Dr. Sawicki said that when they were searching for collaborators they found a high-ranking German officer living as a civilian in a small Polish town. He pretended that he was not a German soldier, and said he was a British subject.

He stated that he was a former correspondent of an English newspaper. The man's name must be kept secret, as the whole matter was being investigated by the British Embassy. He had not yet been charged with any war crime, but was held as a German officer who had escaped from the camp.

Source: Hartlepool
Northern Daily Mail,
October 11, 1945.

Read the
whole article
to understand
the lies and
propaganda

Hot Water Opens Pores for Zyklon?

Victims' Death Watched

We were told the victims always received a bath in advance of execution because the hot water opened the pores and generally improved the speed with which the poison gas took effect. There were glass-covered openings in these death chambers so the Germans could watch the effect on their victims and determine when the time had come to remove their bodies. We saw opened and unopened cans of Zyklon gas that bore German labels.

Pores do not open or close as per L'oreal "Skincare" website. Pores are not muscles. Pores do not open and close; however, they can be cleaned. This article sourced from Mr. Eric Hunt's video. "The Majdanek Gas Chamber Myth."

Majdanek 1,500,000 Death Toll

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man resistance
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drove to within
of the city of
the rail junc-
line station of
ning two miles
Plopolul, where
ty-seven miles
rest.

**NAZI MASS KILLING
LAID BARE IN CAMP**

**Americ
French**

Victims Put at 1,500,000 in
Huge Death Factory of Gas
Chambers and Crematories

By W. H. LAWRENCE
By Wireline to The New York Times

LUBLIN, Poland, Aug. 27 (De-
layed)—I have just seen the most
terrible place on the face of the
earth—the German concentration
camp at Majdanek, which was a
veritable River Rouge for the pro-
duction of death, in which it is
estimated by Soviet and Polish au-
thorities that as many as 1,500,000
persons from nearly every country
in Europe were killed in the last
three years.

I have been all through the camp,
inspecting its hermetically sealed
gas chambers, in which the victims

ROME, Aug. 27 (De-
layed)—The fighting
last stages and the
front or front li-
Nations radio in
Front dispatches
disorganized Ge-
from the rear
Forces of the Inte-
doning all souther-
ward to the Bay
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oped into a gene-
stray Germans, d-
ance having been c-
more than 35,000
German First
Armies were in t-

Continued on Page 9

Continued on Page 9

Even explicit proof of massacres left people unconvinced. In the fall of 1944, Allied forces reached Majdanek and found the remains of 1.7 million Jews. New York Times reporter Bill Lawrence described it as a place "for the production of death." His newspaper, fearful that people might doubt Lawrence, affirmed his reliability in an editorial that described him as a "thorough and accurate correspondent." Lawrence later wrote that never before had the newspaper felt it necessary to offer such a defense.

Lipstadt Newspaper Clipping:

"Holocaust: What we knew was too awful to imagine"...(L.A. Times, Debra Lipstadt, May 16, 1981.) Quoting NY Times reporter William Lawrence, Aug 27, 1944 article regarding Majdanek as being a Nazi mass killing camp.

W. H. Lawrence August 30, 1944,
New York Times

Debra Lipstadt Newspaper Article:
May 16, 1981

Things That Make You Go Hmmm



“The lies of Auschwitz have their origins at Majdanek” Me

The same story at both Majdanek and Auschwitz of gas chambers, Zyklon B use to kill humans, incredible 1940s era cremation capabilities, and greatly exaggerated death tolls are all told by the same people telling the same story at Majdanek a full six months in advance of the liberation of the Auschwitz camps. Perhaps the stories also told about homicidal activities at the Auschwitz Camps during World War II are also lies?

History is never a one-sided story

The End

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- ▶ David Cole. Website: "46 Important Unanswered Questions Regarding the Nazi Gas Chambers". Questions 23 thru 38. [David Cole's 46 Questions About the Gas Chambers \(vho.org\)](http://vho.org)
- ▶ David McCalden. Video: "David McCalden's Majdanek": [David McCalden's Majdanek \(bitchute.com\)](http://bitchute.com)
- ▶ Majdanek State Museum. Website and Videos: State Museum at Majdanek
- ▶ Many images clipped from Majdanek related videos and photos.
- ▶ YouTube video. Demonstration of pressure potential in a gas cylinder (Watch from 45 second mark): air tank missile wow - YouTube
- ▶ YouTube video. Demonstration of what happens to Refractory Brick when used too long: How to Patch a Floor - Full hole, Belly hole, and crack. - YouTube

Other sides

Status of the Eight Majdanek Gas Chambers

Gas Chamber	Zyklon B	CO Gas	Remarks
B41 Room	No	X	Zyklon B was used for delousing purposes only. This room no longer declared a gas chamber for humans due to various technical issues. This room has blue staining on walls and ceiling.
Bunker B1	No	No/?	No blue staining on the walls and ceiling, therefor Zyklon B was not used here. There is a ceiling hole inside this room. Museum claims CO Gassing of humans. Tanks' stamping indicate CO2 gas. Layout of room piping not necessary to deliver a poison gas.
Bunker B2	No	X	This room is no longer claimed to be a gas chamber for humans regardless of the hole in the ceiling in this room.
Bunker "A"	No	No/?	Zyklon B was used in this room and has blue staining on walls and ceiling, but has no ceiling holes. Museum claims CO Gassing of humans. Tanks' stamping indicate CO2 gas. Layout of room piping not necessary to deliver a poison gas. Pipe on door not bent.
Field I	No	X	Zyklon B used for delousing purposes only. Due to location inside camp, this room is no longer declared a gas chamber for humans.
Field II	No	X	Zyklon B used for delousing purposes only. Due to building location inside camp, this room is no longer declared a gas chamber for humans
Crematoria	No	X	This room is no longer declared a gas chamber for humans. Neither Zyklon B nor CO Gas were used in this room to gas humans.

Note: Until the 1960s, the shower room inside B41 was also claimed as a homicidal gas chamber for humans. Due to the six windows and shower room plumbing, this claim has since been abandoned. Eighth claimed gas chamber since August 1944.

X = Not Applicable

No = Not used to gas humans

? = Majdanek claims use to kill humans

1944 inspection of Majdanek B41 shower room labeled as a gas chamber



Gas chamber
Majdanek, shortly after liberation 33:14:22

world
H

Source: March 30, 2023 Youtube video

Removal Indicators

1. On the top side of the valve is a length of pipe that seemingly goes no where. If there was only one valve, the necessity of this length of pipe would not exist.
2. There is a vertical rust stain that can be seen. This is at about the same location as a pipe would be if this valve was not removed. Also note the bottom side of the stain ends at the same height of where the existing valve is located.
3. Note the wall paper is removed from the wall at the same height as the valve that can be seen.

Two months later, on March 20, 1943, SS-Untersturmführer Birkigt followed up on an inspection conducted on February 23 and 24 by drawing up a report on the sanitary conditions in Majdanek. He wrote:¹⁴⁹

“(A) Current conditions (Population approximately 7,000 inmates)

4. *At present the only effective body cleansing for inmates consists of bathing (showering) in combination with body disinfection via an antiseptic bath in the two disinfection barracks. Each disinfection barrack has 40 showers. According to the camp physician and the SDG [medics] 240-520 inmates can be channeled through the disinfection facilities daily.*

Length of pipe indicates the presents of a temperature valve that once existed here



Verticle rust stain from running water

Wall paper removed from wall where the second valve was located

Majdanek B42 Woman's Shower Room

Mattogno, Majdanek, Page 62 and 63

Majdanek Arguments

Other issues on Majdanek

Carbon Monoxide Shower Proposal



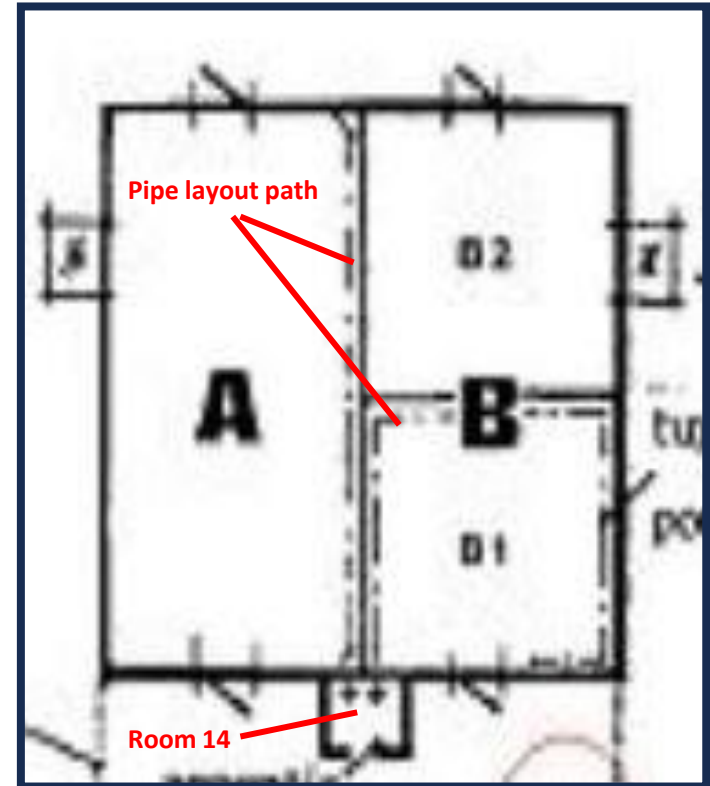
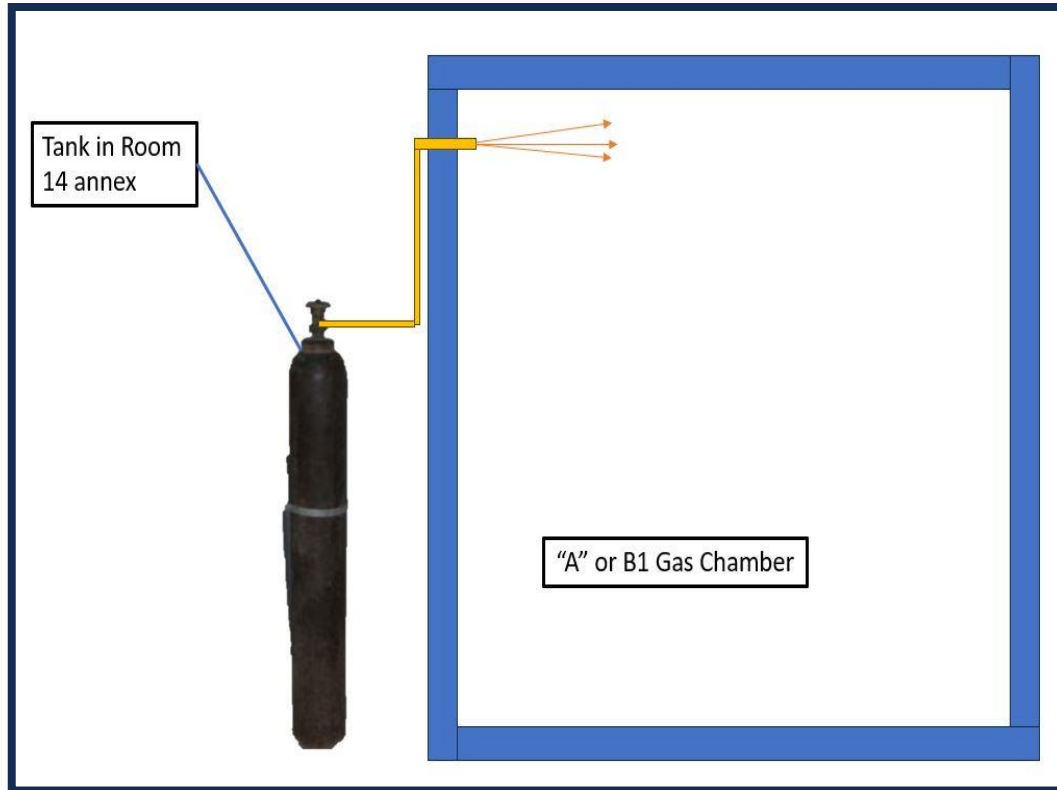
B1 Gas Chamber



"A" Gas Chamber

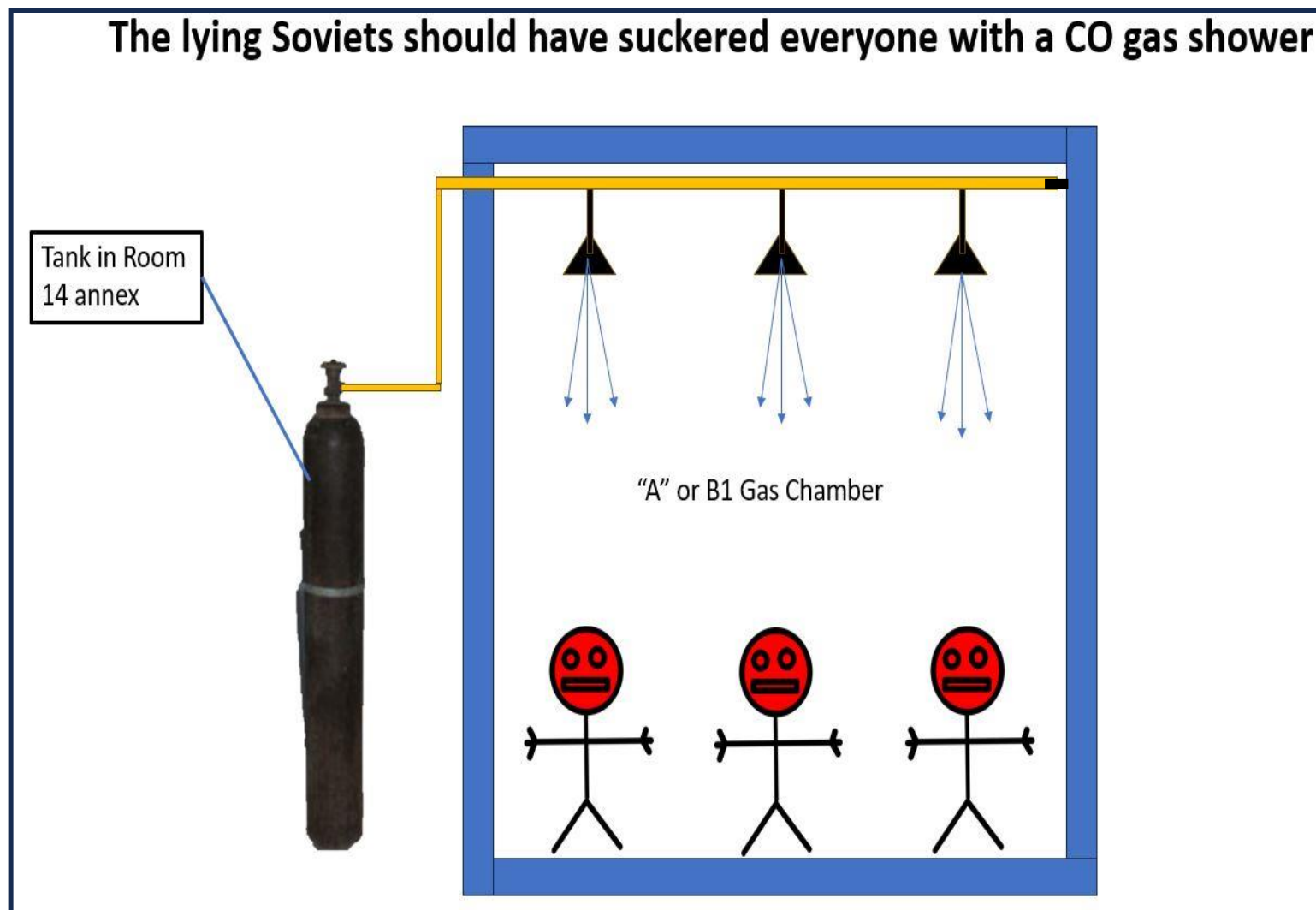
If the Germans were interested in gassing humans using CO gas, they could have easily masqueraded these gas chambers to look more like real showers by having the CO gas flow through pipes mounted on the ceiling, and out the shower heads like a real shower from high pressure tanks located in Rm 14. This idea would not be hard to engineer at all. A fake drain in the floor could also help too to enhance calm. If CO gas will flow through the pipes mounted on the walls of these two rooms as shown here, it will also flow through ceiling mounted piping and shower heads connected to the high pressure tanks. No pump required.

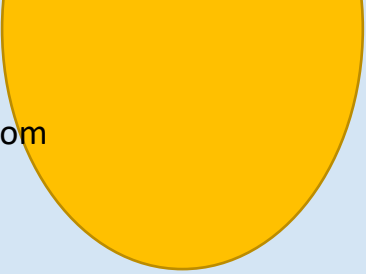
Instead of the current pipe layout path in Chamber "A" and B1 to gas doomed inmates with Carbon Monoxide gas, a simple hole in the wall with connected pipe to the tanks in Room 14 could have been constructed.



B1 Chamber: The current pipe is 30cm from the floor on 4 walls. 6mm holes in pipe every 25cm

Since the tanks in Majdanek Room 14 could be under tremendous pressure, a believable homicidal shower room could have been easily built to deceive doomed inmates and the world





Excerpt from a testimony by Hanna Narkiewicz-Jodko, Polish doctor imprisoned at Majdanek from January 18 to May 17, 1943

Gas chambers "A" and B1

This sign is located next to shower room doorway inside B42



This sign is located next to delousing room inside B42

Women's bathhouse

Apart from four specially equipped rooms for disinfecting clothes with hot air, the barracks also housed a bath with showers. From October 1942, the facility functioned as a women's bathhouse.

The obligatory bathing carried out during the camp admission process was a highly degrading experience for new prisoners, particularly the female victims. Women had to undress in the presence of SS-men and functionary prisoners. Next, they were subjected to humiliating disinfection of their intimate parts, and often a personal search. Jewish women were in the most tragic situation. After the initial segregation of arriving transports on the selection square or middle field II, they often underwent another selection in the bathhouse, during which German doctors and female overseers decided their fate. Some of them were taken directly to the gas chamber.

Demonstration of the potential of gas cylinders

[Gasflaschen Rakete - YouTube](#)



View from entrance guard tower



Appears to be two electric generation at site of B45.
You can tell by the smoke stacks

Where are the carbon monoxide tanks?



It is claimed that at the Majdanek Camp, both carbon monoxide and Zyklon B were used to exterminate any unwanted inmates. There is a 500gm canister of Zyklon B on the table in the photo, but no tank of carbon monoxide at this August 1944 inquiry. Both Zyklon B and 5 tanks were found in Barrack 52. If carbon monoxide was used, why is it none of the five tanks discovered were present at this inquiry?

No carbon monoxide tanks at August 1944 inquiry



From another angle, it can be seen that there are no carbon monoxide tanks to inquire about at this August 1944 questioning. The can of Zyklon B can be seen on the table on the right.

Can of Zyklon B presented at inquiry



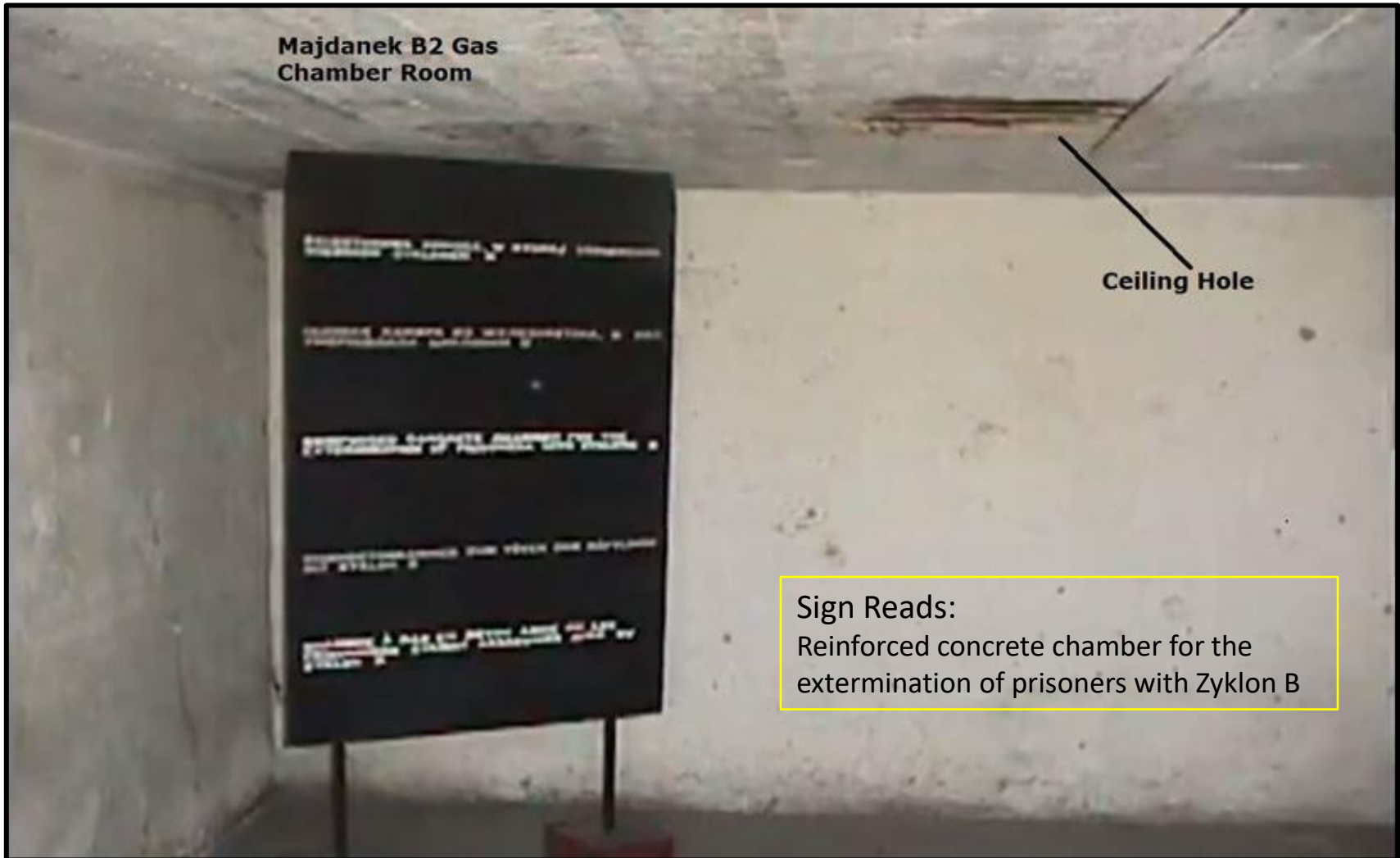
German officer pointing at Zyklon B can at inquiry



Hot and cold running water at B41 bath tub makes for a comfortable water temperature in which to bathe



B2 Gas Chamber Interior



This room was claimed to be a gas chamber for about 60 years. No longer claimed as a homicidal gas chamber in 2005.

B2



If Majdanek B2 Chamber was not a homicidal gas chamber, why was it equipped with sealable steel door with peep hole?

It makes more sense that this was for delousing clothes.